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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Mr. Roebuck's Explanation of His Sheffield Speech.

An American Minister on the Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

The Solar Eclipse from the Shores of the Red Sea.

The steamship *Hermann*, which left Bremen Sept. 5, and Southampton Sept. 8, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *Russia*.

The *France* confirms the statement that the Emperor had specially deprecated the use of all irritating language against Prussia by the French official Press.

An official denial has been given to the statement of the *Independance Belge*, that the Prince Imperial had the other day said, "When I shall be Emperor I shall not allow any one to be without religion." The official denial concludes thus: "These words were never made use of by the Prince Imperial, who, at his present age, would not think of interfering with political matters."

Recently, the Emperor NAPOLEON, on his way to the camp, found at Chalons a train drawn by a locomotive heated with petroleum, to take him on the remaining 28 kilometres. He got on the locomotive with the engineers, to observe the working of it. For a long time past, the *Moniteur* says, the Emperor has taken great interest in the researches and experiments that had to be made before the desired end could be attained, and petroleum used as a combustible in locomotives. The plan is the following: On a brick slab, behind a vertical grating, is burnt a stream of oil flowing from a tap, by means of which it is perfectly easy to regulate the production of the steam and the development of the power. The *Moniteur* says the experiment was completely successful.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT has adopted a singular expedient for casting ridicule upon the French Government. He prepared a number of the *Lanterne*, composed exclusively from the first line to the last of extracts from the political works of NAPOLEON III. These extracts, however, appeared so objectionable that of the many printers to whom the collection was submitted, not one dared to print it. Mr. HENRI ROCHEFORT is thus enabled to say that the works even of NAPOLEON III. cannot be published in France.

Three women are at present in custody at Marseilles on the charge of poisoning their husbands, in order to be able to get married to other men with whom they were on terms of improper intimacy. Proceedings were commenced by the examining Magistrate, accompanied by the Procureur-Imperial and medical men from the hospitals, seeing to the exhumation of the bodies in presence of the accused. One of the latter, 35 years of age, when she saw the corpse of her late partner, who died in January last, showed signs of great emotion; the second, about 45, a widow since May, exhibited great coolness; whilst the third, a young person of 20, whose husband only died a month back, was in extreme agitation. The intestines and viscera of the deceased were handed over for analytical examination. The prisoners are said to have obtained the means of committing their crimes from a herbalist, who is also in prison. The exceptional gravity of the affair has created an intense sensation in the neighborhood, and a vast crowd was present at the burial-ground when the bodies were taken up.

The diplomatic relations between the Courts of Vienna and Rome did not appear to be greatly improved. At the Vatican, an expectation prevailed that after the departure of Baron DE MEYSENBUG, an Ambassador would have been named to replace Count CRIVELLI, but no such appointment had taken place. On the contrary, the Austrian Government had recalled its First Secretary, M. DE OTTENFELS, and nominated him Minister to Switzerland. In the Eternal City the result of the negotiations of the Nuncio FALCINELLI in the Austrian capital was impatiently awaited.

A congress of schoolmasters was being held in Florence. The object of the gathering, which was composed of delegates from all parts of Italy, was to ascertain the defects in the present system of elementary and secondary education, and the best manner in which they may be remedied. The congress met at the suggestion of the Minister of Public Instruction.

The Hamburg-American Company have given orders to Messrs. CAIRD & Co., of Greenock, to build another new ship for their New-York line. She is to be named the *Silestria*, and will be a similar steamer to their recent new ones, the *Holsatia* and *Westphalia*, and will run from Hamburg and Southampton to New-York.

According to an official report lately published at Berlin the North-German fleet now consists of 55 ships and 36 gunboats, the former carrying 495 guns and the latter 68.

News received from the German North Pole Expedition, dated July 19, when the steamer *Germania* had reached 80.30 degrees north latitude, state that the expedition had proceeded with its exploration 100 miles northeast of Bear Island, where the expedition arrived on July 5, while the Swedish expedition reached there only on the 22d of the same month, and remained until the 27th. The *Germania*, having taken in fresh water, proceeded thence in a northerly direction. The weather was fine.

The journal *Serbia* contains reports stating that the formation of new bands of insurgents continue in the mountainous districts of the Balkan. Only recently a fight took place, when 20 carts carrying the dead and wounded were sent to Rustchuck. The insurgents have hitherto suffered defeat, but were bent upon continuing the struggle, in expectation of reinforcements coming to their aid.

The *Golos* of Moscow, the organ of Muscovite Pansclavism, preaches up the alliance of Russia and France, and bases the necessity for that step on the sympathy which the natives of the former country feel for the French, while they experience none for the Prussian. That journal, in remarking that the friendship of Cabinets does not always correspond to the reciprocal sentiments of the populations, considers that the only really serious obstacle to the union in question is the predilection of the French Government for Poland. Let NAPOLEON III., it says, renounce that antiquated tradition and a cordial understanding could be quickly established between Paris and St. Petersburg. The Russian print, it is true, also lays down another condition, and although the latter only appears as a postscript, and the writer affects to treat it with a certain indifference, any one may nevertheless comprehend that it is of the greatest importance, being nothing less than a revision of the Treaty of Paris in 1856.

MR. ROEBUCK.

Letter in Regard to His Speech at Sheffield—His View of Emigration to the United States, and Opinion of American Politics.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I seldom remark upon public criticism on my public conduct, but the present occasion is, in my opinion, so important, and your misconception of the purpose and effect of the speech I lately made at the Cutlers' Feast so remarkable, that I am led to depart from my usual course of conduct, and to endeavor to set you right and correct that misunderstanding, which I am sure was wholly unintentional.

You seem to assume that I intended to disparage the United States, and that I did insult her Minister by the remarks I made. Now, to notice first the matter last mentioned, I have the best authority for saying that Mr. JOHNSON did not so conceive my observations. He knew full well that I had been active in preparing for him a warm welcome to Sheffield; that I had put upon record in words as strong as our language afforded the pleasure that we felt upon the occasion of his visit; and that, in one of the addresses that were to be presented to him, I had most earnestly spoken of the blessings that peace and good-will between the two nations would confer on mankind. In fact, he has given me every assurance that he felt greatly pleased by all that had happened since his arrival here, and to myself personally he used expressions of kindness and friendship which touched me very nearly, which I shall ever remember, but which I need not repeat. So much for the insult which you suppose I intended to fling, and which you say I did fling, at the American Minister.

But that you should have fallen into this error is not surprising when one considers the strange construction you put upon the words and arguments I used. You seem to imagine that I deliberately spoke ill of the United States, and that I said things of her institutions that must necessarily have been offensive to the gentleman who represented her. Now, what was my purpose, my reasoning, and what were the words I used? I was speaking of the great change that had been lately made in our representation, and my purpose was to relieve the minds of my hearers of any alarms they might entertain in consequence of that change. To aid this my purpose I brought in America as an illustration. I said that there were two nations, and two only, who had really confided the government of their respective countries to the great body of their people. America had done so under conditions less favorable for success than England; and the argument was, that seeing how successful America had been, we need have no fear for England. I explained the differing conditions under which the two nations acted. America had one favorable condition that we had not, viz.: Unoccupied land to an almost fabulous extent; but I said that there was an element in her politics highly mischievous, and from which we were free—this was an emigration from Europe of persons of the worst and most dangerous character. Is not this assertion true, and is it not daily made in the United States in speeches, in Congress, in the daily papers, and in every sort of publication?—made in words far stronger than mine; made, too, by the most thoughtful and patriotic Americans? That the course of American policy has been disturbed by this mischievous emigration, no one who knows America will, I think, deny. That I may have overrated its mischievous influence may be true; I do not think so, and I know that my opinion is shared by many eminent Americans. In describing a bad thing, you do not use words of eulogy; the epithets I chose may not have been happy; but as regards the thing described, they are true. While speaking of this torrent of bad emigration, I did not include or allude to that vast body of virtuous and worthy persons who go to America in order to find a new and more favorable field for their industry and talent than their own country affords. That inestimable benefit has been conferred on the United States by such an emigration I well know. The same class of men have created our flourishing colonies all over the world, and I hope I am not so foolish or so prejudiced as to confound things so essentially dissimilar as the two classes of emigrants that I speak of. That the bad element exists, I am sure; that it has affected in an evil manner the politics of America, I believe in common with many of her most distinguished sons. To mention this fact, even before an American Minister, I cannot consider an offence against good taste and good manners; that no offence was taken I know.

I mentioned also one other thing, which is also notorious in America, and against which I warned my fellow-countrymen—that was the almost universal withdrawal of rich and educated Americans from the business of politics, and the consequent advantage taken of their absence by mere political adventurers. Is this not also true? And where was the harm of mentioning a fact which is notorious, when the mentioning of it might be a beneficial warning to my own countrymen, and, perhaps, might also be useful in its influence upon the minds of Americans?

I will only add a passing remark upon the hard words you use when speaking of myself. I rather fancy that my experience in political life is greater than that of the gentleman who wrote the article of which I am now speaking, and I should have hoped that it might have suggested itself to him while inditing his diatribe that the veteran politician might be right and be himself in the wrong.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SHEFFIELD, Sept. 7. J. A. ROEBUCK.

Newspaper Comments upon the Explanation.

From the London Times, Sept. 8.

We are glad to see that Mr. ROEBUCK is sufficiently conscious of the extraordinary character of his remarks at Sheffield to think it necessary to defend them; but it would have been more satisfactory if he had frankly expressed regret for them. We are accustomed to make allowance for the vehemence of his language, and to look through his exaggerations to his intentions. But rudeness to a guest is an offence which no intentions can excuse; and when the discourtesy was offered in public to a public guest it became our duty, on the part of the public, to disclaim and rebuke it. In Mr. ROEBUCK's letter this morning *we cannot discern any valid justification of his speech*. On the contrary, his first plea may well be considered to bring the original offence into stronger light. * * * Mr. ROEBUCK now informs us what were his purpose and his argument in using this strange language, and these prove to have been exactly what we had interpreted them to be. He implied, and he meant to imply, that "American policy had been disturbed by this mischievous emigration," and that it exercises a "mischievous influence." In plain words, he declared, before the American Minister, that the policy and politics of his country were appreciably affected by "a tide of corruption, a feculent torrent of all the vice and turbulence of Europe." Suppose at a banquet given to Mr. ROEBUCK, in New York, an American had condoled with the guest of the evening on the misfortune of England in the "mischievous influence" exerted over her politics by the assassins of Sheffield and the "wild Irishmen" of London. It is easy to picture the vehemence with which Mr. ROEBUCK would defend his country against such an aspersion, and we are much afraid that he would be far less tolerant than Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. Where is the difference between the two cases? Every country has its blots; but it is at all times ungracious to remind a foreigner of the weak points in his country, and doubly ungracious to proclaim that in your opinion they exercise a mischievous influence on its general character. Mr. ROEBUCK's remarks, indeed, became almost personal when, with an American Minister before him, he argued that there was an "almost universal withdrawal of rich and educated men from the business of politics," and that, to quote the words of his speech, "political affairs had been allowed to settle into the hands of what we might call the buccaneering portion of society." Was Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON to understand that he himself, or the Ministers who had instructed him, belonged to "the buccaneering portion of society?" The answer to this wild language was supplied by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON on the following day, and we observed with great satisfaction that it was *identical with the explanation we had offered independently*. * * * Even supposing there had been any truth in Mr. ROEBUCK's observations, it would still have been the height of bad taste to make them in Mr. JOHNSON's presence on such an occasion. Mr. ROEBUCK prides himself on speaking the truth; but there is, at least, a time for everything, and there are occasions when the sort of character Mr. ROEBUCK emulates is painfully inopportune. It is possible that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON may be happy to listen in private to the oracular utterances which Mr. ROEBUCK thinks infallible. But in a public reception of an American representative, when the object of all was to cultivate good-will, it amounted to nothing less than an injury to both countries for a man in Mr. ROEBUCK's position to use language of such vehement disparagement. We only hope Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON will not fail to take notice that *the insult has been repudiated by English public opinion with equal vehemence and with perfect unanimity*. He may form some measure of the honor in which we hold his country by the prompt recoil from Mr. ROEBUCK's words which he everywhere witnesses.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

An American View of the Question—Letter from Dr. Bellows Relative to the Disestablishment Policy.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: There is one view of the Irish Church question not commonly presented in England, which, in my poor judgment, is of first-rate importance, and that is the influence of the Irish Establishment in fomenting the ill-will of the Irish emigrant in America, and through them of America itself. It is bad enough to allow Ireland at home so just a cause of complaint, but it is still worse to furnish Irishmen in America with such a powerful argument against English justice that they are able to lower your national reputation and to communicate their disaffection to millions of my countrymen. It is the Irish population in America who keep alive the animosities toward England that might otherwise slumber in the hearts of our native citizens. We have, perhaps, sufficient grounds of dissatisfaction with the course of England toward America in the late war to make it dangerous to add anything to their weight. When to the natural, but most unhappy, jealousy between two great nations speaking the same language and contending for the same markets and the same honor and power, the one proud of its mighty past, the other just as proud of its mighty future, there is added a real cause of dispute, peace becomes uncertain; but if to this be still joined a perpetual irritation, kept up by disaffected Irish emigrants, it seems almost inevitable that war must break out on some early opportunity.

Few Englishmen seem to understand the importance—the real and adventitious influence of the Irish race in America. It is a great injustice to speak of the Irish population there as if they contributed only so much more crude muscle to our labor, and were a specially ignorant and degraded people. There is a handsome percentage of skilled labor and of intelligent and enlightened mind in the Irish emigration, and many who arrive on our shores rude, untaught, and without ambition, develop almost at once the American spirit of enterprise and thrift, and become valuable citizens. There is one civilizing influence over the whole race, (which lingers too much in our great cities,) produced by the almost universal employment of Irish women in our domestic service. The American kitchen is the true school-room of the Irish peasant girl. The rapid improvement in manners, dress and character which Irish women experience in contact with refined households, and under the example and influence of American mothers and daughters, is marvelous to behold. Of course, the Irish women cannot fail to carry up with them the Irish men of their own class, and there is, therefore, a steady tendency to improvement in the whole emigration. Of that portion who settle in the newer States upon farms, ninety per cent., I doubt not, are good citizens; and of the whole body it may be said that, if not on a par with the American native population, their children, enjoying all the advantages of popular education, become fully Americanized, and enter as an almost homogeneous element into our national life.

But, while speaking thus favorably of the Irish people, it must not be concealed that in our cities they still furnish the least enlightened portion of our democracy, and that portion which is practised on most successfully by demagogues. Being all of one Romish faith—the exceptions are too few to count—they are gregarious, sympathetic with each other, and subject to common excitements. They are readily banded and managed by their leaders, who are either priests or politicians, or both in one. The priests, who barter their influence for legislative grants to Irish and Catholic institutions; the lawyers of their own nationality, who cultivate political power by flattering the prejudices or irritating the sores of the masses—these two sorts of leaders always have it in their power to control to an important extent the Irish vote, and to sell it out under safe and indirect forms to the party that will most favor the Irish hopes or hates. This Irish vote is of decisive weight in many elections. It often settles a Gubernatorial election to carry the Irish vote of the City of New-York. There are over 100,000 Irish—perhaps 25,000 Irish voters—in that City; they commonly vote solidly, and they obey well-known leaders.

Now, if hatred of England is a very popular sentiment with them, you can easily appreciate the temptation of not over-scrupulous politicians to flatter that hatred, to sow it among native voters, and to adopt it as part of the policy of the party. It is, then, the sober truth that Irish wrongs are rapidly and extensively echoed by American sympathizers who wish the Irish vote, and that hatred of England is a well-established policy among a considerable, and, I fear, growing body of the democracy of both political parties, who will one day bid against each other for the prize of being the oldest and boldest haters of proud England.

I do not say that you can by any measures you may employ wholly exercise the ill-will of Irish emigrants toward England, or prevent American politicians from trading in this perilous animosity; and I am very sure that every act of justice to Ireland diminishes the amount of this ill-will, and makes the work of unprincipled politicians more difficult. I am sure that the disestablishment and the disendowment of the Irish Church will have a most important effect in stopping the mouth of Irish emigrants, and deprive them of one of their main weapons of offence, and their chief brands of inflammation; and it would certainly supply the lovers of peace between England and America in my own country with a signal argument in their ceaseless, but unequal controversy with the vulgar politicians, who are careless of embroiling these two nations, if only their own petty ends of place and profit are secured.

I don't know what you may think about it, but I think that the reflective influence of Irish discontent upon America is the most serious and threatening aspect of that discontent, and I know no peril to the peace of the two countries so potent and alarming as the ceaseless irritation of the Irish emigrants communicating itself to our democracy. By disestablishing the Irish Church you commence a series of reforms which will tend to restore the love of your alienated sister kingdom, and with it the goodwill of her children who have emigrated to America. If by this or any other honest way the peace of these two countries can be preserved for a quarter of a century longer, I believe Irish emigration will be over, and American excitement from that source impossible. If we can have peace together for twenty-five years we may avoid for a certainty a shock from which neither country would recover in many generations, and which would put back Christian civilization for ages. God in His providence avert such a calamity in our day or our children's!

Very faithfully yours,

LIVERPOOL. HENRY W. BELLOWS.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Result of Observations at Aden—An Interesting Record.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: As the result of the observations taken by our astronomical expeditions in Southern India can only have reached England through the medium of electricity, I avail myself the passage of a mail-steamer to communicate what was observed at this station. The only astronomers and photographers that have come to Aden are all Germans; three of them, Dr. WEISS, Navigating Lieut. RHEA, and another gentleman, are Austrians. Their chief object was to make observations on the constitution of the corona. From the observations taken by these gentlemen there can be no doubt that the problem is now solved, several varied experiments proving in a most conclusive manner that the corona merely consists of inflammable gas in a high state of combustion. The North German party consisted of one astronomer, Dr. THIEL, of Bremen, and four Prussian photographers working under the direction of Dr. FRITCH, of Berlin. This party devoted their attention chiefly to photographing the various phases of the eclipse, having selected Aden as the most likely spot in the zone of "totality" to be free from clouds.

Several English amateurs, officers of the army and navy, also contributed their help in recording various experiments according to their respective abilities.

The weather for a week preceding the eventful 18th had been unusually cloudy for Aden, and prevented the *savants* who had arrived in the beginning of August from making as many observations as they would have wished. The mornings had been particularly trying, the sun rising between thick banks of purple gray clouds.

On the evening of the 17th almost all the rank and fashion of Aden made an exodus to Marshag-hill, the eastern promontory of Aden, where the German party were established with all their instruments. The night was very cloudy, and much anxiety was felt by all interested in the success of the observations. At gray dawn, however, and just before first contact the banks of clouds separated into broad bands, occasionally shutting out a view of the eclipse. Totality commenced at 6 hours, 29 minutes and 28 seconds A. M., and lasted 2 minutes and 55 seconds, during which interval a most magnificent view of the phenomena was obtained and four most successful photographs were taken.

The only planets and stars observed during the totality were Venus, Jupiter and Sirius, which at once shows that the darkness was not great.

At the time of totality the height of the tide was seven and a quarter feet, or for Aden a good average Spring tide. The preceding Spring tides (about a fortnight before) were very bad, the rise and fall not being more than four feet.

On first separation a most beautifully soft light stole out from behind the moon, lighting up the sea and rocks of Aden in an indescribably beautiful manner.

The sun was, unfortunately, behind a cloud at the final separation, which could not be, therefore, determined within a second of time. The times were of:

	H.	M.	S.
Totality	6	29	28
First separation	6	32	23
Totality	0	2	55

The German party were delighted with all their experiments and consider themselves amply repaid for their trouble. They had most superb instruments, and were particularly civil and obliging in explaining their use, mechanism, &c. Among the most interesting was a photographing telescope, which is made self-acting by means of a most ingenious clock-work mechanism, which, with the help of a simple pendulum and endless wheels, is so delicately adjusted as to counteract the motion of the earth and to keep the telescope rigidly fixed on the star or planet during the ten or fifteen seconds required to receive the impression.

I send a rough representation of the corona. Its size was accurately measured by means of a telescope with small squares in the diaphragm. These valves can be exactly determined by experiments with the same telescope in the distance between known stars, which can be brought to scale.

I have the honor to be, Sir, you most obedient servant, A. G.

ADEN, Aug. 21.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

GRANT AND PEACE.

Speech of Hon. Stewart L. Woodford at Portland.

At the Republican meeting in Portland on Monday night, held to rejoice over the result of the election in Maine on that day, Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, of New-York, was introduced, and made the following eloquent speech:

MEN OF MAINE: In the name of my own State of New-York, and in behalf of the loyal masses of the Union, I congratulate and thank you for the grand result which you have this day achieved. [Cheers.] Your victory here is the sure prophecy of the final result in November. Vermont drove in the enemy's pickets. Maine has scattered his skirmish line as your Autumn winds scatter the falling leaves. In October Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, with loyal cheers and victory-kissed flags, shall sweep over the rifle pits and carry the main line. In November we will receive an unconditional surrender, and under the rule of our great Captain, from ocean to ocean, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, we shall have peace. [Cheers.] Labor is the necessary and fortunate condition of all true, earnest and useful life. Yet it hath ever its hours of rest, its Sabbath of repose and praise. The weary march makes sweet the bivouac, and after the charge that has swept the foe and assured victory, the lines involuntarily halt to give the swelling cheer, to take new breath and to look at the cartridge-boxes before pressing on anew. Such rest to-night your labors of the last six weeks have won. Such Sabbath of peace and brotherhood to the land shall soon dawn. Such bivouac upon the field is yours. Such cheers of victory may you renew. [Cheers.] Some of you may recall a dark day in July, 1863, when LEE and his hosts having crossed the Potomac and having pushed through sympathizing Maryland, had reached the wheat fields of Pennsylvania, and stood confronting you at Gettysburg. The day before he had driven your advance back through the narrow streets of the old Dutch town, and REYNOLDS had fallen. Your own gallant HOWARD [cheers] had reformed your lines back from the town and on the hills. Round Top and Cemetery Hill stood keys of the position. With varying fortunes and fearful loss the fight had raged when our last charge for Round Top was ordered. Your gallant Maine Twentieth led the way. [Cheers.] Your own CHAMBERLAIN [great cheers] on foot was in the front rank of your men. You paused not in your going, although your dead and the rebel dead lay in the strange and silent brotherhood of death, behind you and beside you where they fell. In terrible literalness they lay like the fallen grain where you passed in your fearful reaping. You paused not save as you bent to snatch the cartridge-box from the wounded or dead. You kept on, HOOD's Texans contesting each inch of your advance with a desperation and courage worthy of a better cause. The fight had almost stilled around to watch the issue of your struggle, for there hung the issue of the day. Each moment seemed an hour in its slow going; when, bursting above the roar of cannon and the sharp rattle of musketry, your victorious cheers rang out. The hill was won; Round Top was gained; and, although for long and bloody hours the fight kept on, and charge on counter-charge was made, the heights were held, and victory remained beside our starry flag. [Continued cheers.] You have again captured and held Round Top. For weeks this canvass shall continue; but we have the key of the position. [Cheers.] We feel the thrill, the bounding pulse, the sure inspiration of the coming victory, and we read the end to-day. [Cheers.] Throw out your videttes, then. Light the camp-fires. Heap high the fence-rails on the blaze, and as we smoke our pipes and drink our black coffee let us recount the stories of to-day's fight and make our hearts glad as we think over the results which our success is to secure. [Cheers.] Last Wednesday I strove to show you why you should make your best fight. To-night let me tell you what your victory means.

GRANT AND PEACE.

The four long weary years we fought, giving our best and bravest to the struggle, pledging our faith to raise money, voting large taxes and counting all not loss but gain, if we could crush rebellion and keep our Union and our flag. We fought to conquer peace. [Cheers.] LEE at last surrendred at Appomattox, his soldiers we paroled, our soldiers divided their rations with them, and they were sent home. For a time they were quiet, wished to work, and by industry to repair the ravages of the war, and as a rule were entirely willing to accept such terms as the victorious nation should impose. To this spirit Gen. GRANT in his report to the President, in the Autumn of 1865, bore willing witness. Our President, possibly honest, and certainly obstinate, mistook himself for both President and Congress, imagined that for a time he held all the power of an autocrat, and in his sovereign good pleasure proposed to the defeated rebels certain terms. The law-making branch of the Government denied his right to singly dictate this settlement, and objected to the terms themselves. The President advised the South not to listen to Congress, but to deny its authority. ["That's so."] The South unwisely listened to the President, and the rattlesnake taken in and warmed beside our fireside began to stir and show his fangs. [Cheers.] President and Congress appealed to the people. The people repudiated the pretensions of the President; sustained the authoity of Congress and by immense majorities deliberately intrusted the work of reconstruction to their own representatives in Congress assembled. [Cheers.] The President refused to bow to the decision of the ballot-box, and in practical effect said to the Southern leaders and rebels:

"You need not admit the demands of Congress. I advise you that they are unconstitutional. Stand fast. I will pardon you all and will see that you get back into the Union rebel end first." [That's so.]

Gen. GRANT, on the other hand, wrote to Govs. ORR and BROWN, to Gen. WALKER and to other leading rebels who consulted him:

"Have nothing to do with Northerners who opposed the war. They will never again be intrusted with power. The more you consort with them the more exacting the Republicans will be and ought to be. When you get home urge your people to accept negro suffrage. The sooner you accept this the better for all concerned." [Cheers.]

Unfortunately the great mass of the rebel leaders disregarded the advice of GRANT, followed that of the President and rejected the Fourteenth constitutional amendment which Congress held out as an olive branch, and on the acceptance of which Congress had agreed to compromise its difficulties with the President, and by its recognition give legal validity to the State Governments which he had instituted. [Cheers.] The snake had now crawled out from its warm bed among the ashes, and its defiant rattle echoed among the rafters of the old Union homestead. [That's so.] The Congress in obedience to the injunction laid upon it by the loyal people in the election of 1866, then proceeded to abolish the pseudo Governments of the President, organized the military power under which the South was held, and provided for the creation of new and loyal State Governments in the States lately in rebellion [Cheers.] The President, the Northern Democracy and the Southern rebels denied and still deny the authority of the Congress thus to act. I shall not here and to-night argue the right and constitutional power of Congress thus to do, for you have heard the argument oft repeated during the past few weeks, and Maine has to-day voted to reaffirm her decision of 1866 and to sustain both the claim and the deed of Congress in this regard. [Loud cheers.] Part of the reconstruction scheme of Congress consisted of a partial and temporary disfranchisement of certain leading classes of rebels, amounting to not more than ten per cent. of the white voting population of the South; and part in enfranchising the blacks of the South. This has been made the pretext of general disorder. Prominent rebel Generals have advised the coercion or intimidation of the poor and laboring negroes, while others have urged the disfranchised whites to register and vote at all hazards. Kuklux Klans have been formed and it is now no exaggeration to say that organized terrorism controls almost every section of the South where Federal garrisons do not compel safety to person and respect to the flag. It is high time that this thing should cease. [That's so.] High time that loyalty through all the Southern land should be accounted as equally good with unrepentant disloyalty. High time that if rebels will not take back seats in the work of reconstruction, they shall at least be willing to give loyal men one half of the front ones. [Great cheers.] We have already organized eight of these States. The Democracy, in the open utterances of their Southern leaders, and of their Vice-Presidential candidate have threatened to destroy these eight reconstructed Governments by the bayonet, if they are successful. Our victory, then, means peace. Under it these Governments shall stand, and based upon ideas of real liberty and justice their influence shall grow each day more and more beneficient. [Cheers.] Under it the three still defiant States of Texas, Virginia and Mississippi shall reorganize themselves; and our triumph shall be complete as each prodigal shall come back, clothed and in his right mind, to resume his place in the old family mansion and around the old family board. [Cheers.] Remember that the prodigal of old returned saying "I have sinned and am no more worthy to be called thy son." He did not come back as a member of a Kuklux Klan, shooting his father's farm hands and saying "I am hungry and want a good time, so get up a dance to-night, and meanwhile bring on your roast veal." [Laughter and cheers.] Our victory means peace. Three years have passed since the flags were lowered and arms were grounded underneath the apple tree. Kind nature has with loving hand smoothed the furrows of war and hidden already its deepest scars. Over the earthworks at Vicksburg the clambering vines have grown. The plains and hillsides of Gettysburg have been green and golden all summer long with waving grain, and the full eared corn is stacked where guns were piled and the wounded lay. The winds have swept into the sea the sand we heaped as we pressed our way toward Wagner, and the wild grasses clasp their loving fingers over the graves where our dead are sleeping by the Chickahominy. Nature echoes our great Captain's prayer, "Let us have peace!" Each loyal heart to-night makes answer "Let us have peace"—Not the fleeting peace based upon cowardly surrender of principle, which contains within itself the seeds of its own death—but peace based upon justice and the right, and which shall therefore be enduring and beneficent. [Continued applause.] The election of Gen. Grant means the preservation of the National honor and the honest payment of the national debt. [Cheers.]

THE FINANCES.

The Democracy censure us for the issue of greenbacks, and in the same breath propose to cure the evil by an unlimited issue of more. I shall not discuss the financial problem, for your minds are at least made up that with nations as with men "honesty is the best policy." [Cheers.] Just so soon as we can we propose to pay our present greenbacks off with gold, and thus we shall in fact secure one currency for the laborer and the bondholder. [Cheers.] Having thus demonstrated our good faith and our ability to pay, we can go into the markets of the world and borrowing money at lower rates of interest, reduce the burden of our debt. [Cheers.] Thus we shall prevent the disaster sure to spring from either a too sudden inflation or contraction of the currency. The relations between production, supply, cost and money, which have been gradually adjusted will continue to adjust themselves to our constantly improving credit, and we may reasonably hope to avoid financial panic and the suffering and loss which always falls most heavily upon the poor. [Cheers.] Our population grows with wondrous rapidity. The forests are felled and new fields opened. Our productive capacity increases even more rapidly than our population. If we are wise and prudent, firm both in the profession and literal practice of honesty we shall soon float our debt as your harbor floats the mightiest ships. [Cheers.] The prosperity which follows industry and honesty among men shall attend our nation. [Cheers.] Throned among her cornfields and vineyards, with the smoke of thousands of factories and forges rising to heaven as her incense offering, with the mingling hum of many spindles, and the glad harvest home of many States, making her hymn of praise, with gallant ships bearing over every sea from every land tribute to her feet, our loved America shall be Queen among the nations. [Long cheers.]

ECONOMY AND INTEGRITY.

The election of Gen. GRANT means, also, that the old time ideas of economy and integrity shall be again made practical in the every-day administration in our Government. [Cheers.] You know what prompt executive force and what rigid economy of expenditure marked his administration of the War Department in the Autumn and early Winter of 1867. [Cheers.] You know, also, his wonderful faculty of selecting the right man for the right place. He reads men as most read books. While others are talking he is silently measuring their ideas, their words, their acts, and then having measured his man thoroughly, when he needs him, to use Mr. LINCOLN's favorite expression, he always "puts into the hole a peg that fits." [Cheers.] And so, dear friends, I might continue with much and sure prophecy of coming good. But you have had a long march to-day and have won a hard fight. Labor in a good cause and the reward of an approving conscience shall make your rest sweet to-night. [Cheers.] Again I thank you for the good work you have done and bid you next November only to surpass yourselves. After EARLY had been driven down the Valley, after SHERMAN had swept from Atlanta to the sea, and turning northward had passed like an avenging flame over the Carolinas, after Fort Fisher had been stormed and Wilmington had fallen, after the assault on Petersburg and Richmond had been planned and the left of our army had been gotten ready for the final movement against LEE's lines of retreat, GRANT gave the charge of that last attack into the hands of gallant PHIL SHERIDAN. [Cheers.] GRANT's faith in SHERIDAN was equal to this last emergency. His orders were but brief—"Push things!" [Great cheers.] And so forward the brave boys went and things were pushed until under the apple tree treason gave up its sword. [Cheers.] We are nearing the Five Forks of this long struggle. [Cheers.] Armed rebellion has been coerced. Slavery has fallen. An equality of civil rights to all men before the law has been decreed. Executive usurpations have been put down, and now we are in the fight. [Cheers.] Standing among her pines your gallant State sends out the old command once more, "Push things." [Loud cheers.] Comrades, New-York hears your call, and when in November your gallant CHAMBERLAIN goes forward again to accept the second surrender in behalf of GRANT, the men of the Empire State will be up with you in the front line. [Long continued applause.]

TENNESSEE.

The Democracy Issue an Address Pledging Suffrage to the Blacks.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1868.

After a great deal of mysterious consultation and discussion, running through a couple of weeks past, the State Democratic Executive Committee have issued an address to the people of the State, which will appear to-day. The delay in bringing out the address before now was caused by a conflict of opinion in the Committee on the negro suffrage question. At last, however, the African bull has been taken by the horns, and colored suffrage is squarely recognized, and tacitly indorsed in a qualified way. On this point the address contains the following language: Accepting the facts as we find them, recognizing truths as they exist, blinded by no prejudices of the dead past to the obscurity and detriment of our true interest in the living present, unbiased by passion, obeying the dictates of reason rather than of impulse, with courage to be just, that our guard may be thrice armed, acting honestly up to the principles of our party, that there shall be no taxation without representation, let it be universally proclaimed throughout the Democratic Party in Tennessee, rank and file, front and rear, that no colored citizen of the State, uniting with us for the overthrow of a common tyranny and in the redemption of our noble State, shall be disturbed in any of his vested rights, if through his agency our own rights should be restored to us with this distinct and unequivocal pledge to the people, through whom, and with whom, we can alone expect to triumph over the common oppressor. There can be no doubt as to the triumphant result of our combined action, our own interests and those of the colored citizens being mutual, and the interests of the Radical adventurers being diametrically opposed to both. This course, upon our part, is demanded by every consideration of party expediency, common gratitude, justice and right.

A vigorous canvass to secure the colored votes will now be entered into, and the chances are, judging from the beginning already made, that a considerable percentage of the negro vote will be secured by the Democrats. There are now over a score of Democratic colored clubs, and new ones are being organized almost daily.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Organization of Boys in Blue.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—I. By virtue of an election held by the Marshals of the several Congression Districts of the "Boys in Blue" for the City and County of New-York, the undersigned hereby assumes command as Grand Marshal.

II. The several Congressional Districts will be known and designated as Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Divisions. The Marshal commanding each District, as Division Marshal.

III. The Division Marshals will at once cause an inspection of their command to be made and prepare a report of the strength of each Division.

IV. The staff of each Division Marshal shall be as follows: one Assistant Adjutant-General, one Assistant Inspector-General, one Division Quartermaster, and one Aid-de-Camp, to be selected from each club or company in his Division.

V. Col. SAMUEL TRUESDELL is hereby appointed Adjutant-General; other staff appointments and the establishment of general headquarters will be announced in subsequent orders.

VI. Until further orders all communications for the Grand Marshal, reports, &c., will be forwarded to the office of the Adjutant-General, No. 2 Park-place. CHS. K. GRAHAM.

Official: SAMUEL TRUESDELL, Adj.-General.

Stirring Republican Address.

From a stirring address of the Union Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District to its members, we quote a few paragraphs:

"We would call your attention to the importance of personal effort in the short time remaining of the campaign. It now appears that the Democracy, in the certain prospect of overwhelming defeat in the country at large, are preparing to concentrate their efforts, and will lavish their money upon the election in this State. We feel assured that the State of New-York will pronounce emphatically against an unpatriotic party and its unpatriotic candidates. The only danger is that the will of the majority may be nullified by the enginery of corruption set at work to manufacture fraudulent votes.

Under these circumstances it will not do for us to lie supinely upon our backs. Victory is before us, but it must be won by work. We know you will agree with us in holding it to be the sacred duty that each man owes to his State and his country at this time, to shirk no task that patriotism imposes. And every Republican must feel that a share of the work rests with him. Let him therefore be on the alert and at his own post of duty, and whatever he has to do *be sure to do it*.

Give to the country, to the party which saved to the nation its unity, its institutions, and its liberties, your time, your earnest efforts, and a splendid victory will close, and peace and prosperity will reward these exertions.

To this end, attend the business and the public meetings of the Association, bringing as many as you can with you; come to the reading-room, and get documents to circulate; personal work by every Republican with his neighbor is the most effective of all agencies; convert the doubtful and wavering; register; see that others do the same."

A public meeting, at which Major DOUGLAS CAMPBELL and Gen. W. T. CLARK, who has just arrived from Texas, will deliver addresses, with singing by the Glee Club, will be held under the auspices of this Association to-morrow (Monday) evening, at the wigwam in Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue. A large turnout may be expected.

Grant and Colfax Carpet-Baggers.

The Grant and Colfax Carpet-Baggers of the Twentieth Assembly District, organized on Friday evening, Sept. 18, 1868, at SCHNEIDER's, First-avenue and Sixty-second-street.

JOHN COOPER, Jr., presided temporarily, and THEODORE KARNER acted as Secretary. A Committee was appointed on Permanent Organization, and the club then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. It is the intention of this organization to parade on all public occasions in connection with the "Boys in Blue," armed with a carpet-bag, until the day of election, when they will furnish a "Carpet-Bagger" at the polling place of each election district, to distribute ballots for GRANT and COLFAX, GRISWOLD and COMELL, and all the local candidates, throughout the day.

The Cooper Union Mass Meeting.

The Grant and Colfax meeting at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, Sept. 22, promises to be one of the most imposing political demonstrations ever witnessed in this City. The Committee on Public Meetings of the Central Committee have had the matter in charge for several weeks, and have made their arrangements on a large scale. Fireworks and music will be furnished by the various local organizations, which are expected to turn out in torch-light procession. In some of these will be tanneries in active operation. Several stands will be erected for outside meetings. Among the speakers announced are Hons. EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania; E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois; JOHN CONNESS, of California; WM. D. KELLY, of Pennsylvania; HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts; H. J. RAYMOND, of New-York, and Gen. SICKLES.

Fourth Assembly District Irish Republican Campaign Club.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the above club took place last evening at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, Capt. JAMES BURNS in the chair. FRANCIS HARRINGTON acted as Secretary. Spirited addresses were made by Gen. J. L. KIERNAN, Gen. D. F. BURKE, Capt. D. J. HOGAN, Mr. M. T. GIBBONS, and others. The speakers spoke encouragingly of the change of sentiment which is taking place among the Irish people in this country in relation to national politics. Twenty-three new members were enrolled. Five delegates were elected to the Central Irish Republican Campaign Club. The Club then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Republican Banner-Raising and Meeting in Hudson City.

On Wednesday evening last an immense meeting was held at Hudson City under the auspices of the First and Second Ward Grant and Colfax Clubs. The meeting was addressed by B. W. THROCKMORTON, who was listened to with closest attention, and frequently roused the audience to the utmost enthusiasm. Mr. THROCKMORTON was followed by Capt. O'SHEA and Capt. GRACE, of the Irish Republic, and Dr. GRAUERT, of Hudson City. Full 2,000 people were present.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Appointmemt of Secretary of State for Ireland.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

JOHN WILSON PATTEN, Member of Parliament for North Lancashire, has been appointed Secretary of State for Ireland, *vice* Earl MAYO appointed Governor-General of India.

George Peabody.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

It is reported that GEORGE PEABODY will soon purchase a large estate in Hungary.

GERMANY.

Ratification of the American Naturalization Treaty.

MUNICH, Saturday, Sept. 19.

Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister, and Prince HOHENLOHE, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Bavaria, to-day formally exchanged the ratification of the treaty relative to citizenship.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Ontario and Huron Ship Canal—The Nova-Scotia Legislature to be Prorogued on Monday.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 19.

A public meeting assembled here last night to hear F. C. CAPREOLS' report of his recent visit to England in connection with the Ontario and Huron Ship Canal. Mr. CAPREOLS said his mission to England was a great success, and that prominent engineers indorsed the scheme. Mr. WYTHES, the eminent contracter, has already undertaken the work, in conjunction with and on the same basis as the United States contractors. All that is now necessary to secure the support of English capitalists is a grant of ten million acres of land by the Canadian Government.

The express robbery extradition case was again before the Police Magistrate. DAN THOMPSON, one of the prisoners, made a full confession. His evidence, which was given with an object of proving the case one of embezzlement, has created a sensation. The case was adjourned until Friday next, to enable the prosecution to bring witnesses from New-York.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Sept. 19.

Both Houses have passed a bill providing that the militia should not be compelled to serve outside the Province without the consent of the local Government.

In the Assembly last night the Provincial Secretary moved an address to the Governor, praying him to transmit the minutes of the Council and the repeal resolutions to the British Government, and also to use his personal influence toward obtaining the passage of the repeal resolution, which was passed.

A resolution was also passed authorizing the Government to borrow $500,000 for unforeseen purposes.

The Legislature will be prorogued Monday afternoon.

MONTREAL, Canada, Saturday, Sept. 19.

Mr. WEIR, a broker, advertises for $2,000,000 in silver at two and a half per cent. discount, for exportation.

At the Dominion Rifle Meeting the Hamilton Club won the Affiliated Association Prize by a score of 132. The highest individual score was 31.

The Provincial Synod is to petition the Government for the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum.

OTTAWA, Canada, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The official *Gazette* of to-day says a military camp of exercise is to be formed at Toronto on the 1st of October, composed of field batteries, troops of cavalry and volunteer militia.

The treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Austria is published to-day. Ships of either country are to be treated as national ships and cargoes, except with relation to fishing. Canada is not named among the colonies placed on a national footing. The treaty is to remain in force till the end of 1877.

The Dominion Parliament has been further prorogued until the 29th of October.

The authorized discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is thirty per cent.

Applications for the discharge of ENRIGHT, DUGGAN and EAGLESON have been sent to the Governor-General at the instance of Mr. O'REILLY.

A detective is here who recognizes SLATTERLY as a member of a New-York Fenian circle. It is expected that further facts will be developed concerning the conspiracy.

It is thought that the prospects for a new Reciprocity treaty are very slight. It is considered that it will very much depend on Mr. SEWARD.

Registration in Louisiana—The Board Refuse to Allow Democrats on the Board of Supervisors.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Satuaday Sept. 19.

At the instance of prominent Democrats, Gov. WARMOUTH has appointed GEORGE A. FOSDICK, Vice-President of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce, to be a member of the State Board of Registration, the other two members being Republicans, it being understood that the same rule will be carried out in the appointment of local boards.

At a meeting of the State Board on the 17th inst., a majority of the Board decided that they would not, under any circumstances whatever, permit a Democrat to be placed on any Board of Supervisors. Mr. FOSDICK presented a protest against this action, but the Chairman and one member constituting a majority, they refused to recede from their position. Gov. WARMOUTH states that he does not approve of the action of the Board of Registration, but that he has no control over it.

Close of the New-Hampshire State Fair—The Last Day's Racing.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Saturday, Sept. 19.

The New-Hampshire State Fair was brought to a close last evening after the most successful exhibition ever held by the Society. The receipts during four days were about $13,000, and the sum of $6,000 was given away in premiums. The features of the last day of the exhibition were the public announcement of premiums by the Secretary, a plowing match, a procession of prize cattle in the morning, and horse races in the afternoon. The first race was for gentlemen's driving horses for a purse of $50, and was won by RICHARD SMITH's mare in 3:08, 3:00¼, 3:09¼. The last race was open to horses that never trotted better than 2:40, for a purse of $150, and was won by *Lady Carter*, owned by C. W. HOWLAND, of Concord, in 2:40¼, 2:36¼, 2:42¼.

Mr. Laughton, of Rockland, Me., County Sheriff, Missing.

ROCKLAND, Me., Saturday, Sept. 19.

S. W. LAUGHTON, of this city, Sheriff of the county, is missing. He left here at 6 o'clock last evening to go to West Camden on official business, as is supposed, and was met on the road at 7 o'clock. About 9 o'clock his horse and empty wagon were passed standing at the head of Chickawaukee Pond, two miles or more from here. Somewhat later the horse was stopped coming this way near the foot of the pond, and was brought home. A large party of citizens have been searching for him to-day, but without success. He must have been foully dealt with or committed suicide while laboring under aberration of the mind.

The Body of an Insane Girl Found in the River at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The body of MARY JEFFREY, an insane girl, who left her home on the West Side last Wednesday, was found in the river to-night, naked, with a stab in her left side sufficient to cause death. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Base Ball in Massachusetts—The Trimountains, of Boston, vs. Hampdens, of Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Sept. 19.

The second match game of base ball between the Trimountains, of Boston, the champions of the State, and the Hampdens, of Springfield, which was played here to-day, resulted in the defeat of the former by a score of 19 to 28. The Trimountains were "whitewashed" four times, and the Hampdens once.

Democratic Flag Raising in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, Sept. 19.

The Democrats of this city raised a handsome campaign flag in front of their headquarters this evening. The street was illuminated and several thousand persons listened to music by Richardson's Band, and speeches by Hon. W. A. WILLIAMS, of this city, and E. A. COLLINS, of Boston.

Burglars Arrested in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, Sept. 19.

Three young men, named JAMES WILSON, JAMES BRANAGAN and JOHN KELLY, were arrested last night, soon after breaking into BLANCHARD's market and a millinery store in Newton Corner. A fourth escaped. They were committed to jail this afternoon.

Government Surveyors Attacked by Indians Near Fort Kearney—The Flagman Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 19.

An Omaha dispatch says a party of Government surveyors were surprised by Indians on the Republican River, south of Fort Kearney, on Wednesday last. EDWARD MALONE, the flagman, was killed. The remainder of the party escaped, but lost their instruments, supplies, and one team.

The Negro Equality Bill Finally Passed by the Senate of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Sept. 19.

The Senate yesterday passed finally the Negro Equality bill, which prohibits distinction being made in any place of public resort, or in any public conveyance, on account of race or color, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Democratic Congressional Nominations.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Saturday, Sept. 19.

The Third District Democratic Convention convened here yesterday, and nominated JOHN WINANS, of Janesville, for Congress.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 19.

At the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Eighteenth District, held in this city to-day, JOHN H. WHITE, of Saratoga, received the nomination for Congress.

More Burglary in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 19.

Burglars continued their operations here last night. Two dwellings were entered, and attempts were made upon several others. The citizens are arousing to exertions to stop these burglaries. Dwellings have been entered and robbed here every night this week.

Annual Target-Shooting of the Worcester City Guards.

WORCESTER, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The City Guards held their twenty-eighth annual target shoot this afternoon, and afterward had a supper at the Exchange Hotel. The best shot, which won a gold medal, was made by FRANK HALL.

The Colorado Election—Bradford's Majority.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The Denver *Tribune* makes BRADFORD's majority for Congress sixty-six, with two precincts to hear from.

Suicide of a Farmer in McConnellsburg, Penn.

MCCONNELLSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 19.

JACOB BURMANT, a respectable farmer, hanged himself in a barn early this morning. No cause is assigned for the act. He leaves a large family.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The Legislature did nothing of importance to-day. The time of the Senate was consumed in making political speeches.

Death of an Editor at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 19.

JAMES N. ELLS, local editor of the *National Republican*, died suddenly this morning.

Frost in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Sept. 19.

There was a slight frost here last night but it did not injure the late corn crop.

The Coming Episcopal Convention—Circular by the Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Right Rev. Bishop STEVENS, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has issued the following circular in relation to the coming General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be held in this City:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Pennsylvania:

BELOVED IN THE LORD: The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, which holds its session once in three years, will meet in the City of New-York on the 7th of October next. In this great council of our church will be gathered, for the first time since 1859, bishops, clergy and laity from all of the United States. It will comprise a larger number of bishops and a larger number of dioceses than any of our previous councils. The business which will be brought before it is of the deepest importance to the well-being of the church, now and hereafter. The erection of six or seven new dioceses and missionary jurisdictions; the election, and perhaps consecration, of several bishops; the readjustment of our code of canons to new phases of church growth and action; the various memorials touching vital points of faith, ritual and discipline, which will be presented; the recasting of the whole foreign missionary work of the church; the needed revision of the course of studies for candidates for Holy Orders, as prescribed by the House of Bishops; the devising of new and enlarged agencies of church education and church extension; the methods by which we can best minister to the spiritual needs of the poor, the working-classes, the freedmen, the fallen of every grade, on the one hand, as well as reach and successfully grapple with the various forms of rationalism and unbelieving science on the other. These and other equally great questions, each big with untold consequences, will engage the deliberation of the Legislative Council. In addition to these matters, which pertain specifically to conventional action, there are many other topics connected with the operation of the several great voluntary societies in the church, which hold their meetings at the same time, and the proceedings of which will have a moulding influence on the church at large.

In view then, of these facts, which constitute so many reasons why we should make the approaching session of the General Convention an occasion of special prayer to Almighty God, I affectionately request:

I. That the Prayer for "The Meetings of the Convention," found among the occasional prayers, after the Litany, be used on all occasions of public worship, beginning with the seventeenth Sunday after Trinity, (Oct. 4,) and be continued during the session of the Convention. In addition to the changes which the clergy will make as directed by the rubric which follows the prayer, they will on the first Sunday in October only, substitute the words "soon to assemble" for "here assembled."

II. I also earnestly request that this prayer, or its equivalent, may be used as a part of the family morning prayer of the several households in this diocese; and also, that each communicant will make daily prayer and supplication, that the Holy Ghost who presided in the Councils of the blessed Apostles may preside over this Council; and that God would be pleased to "direct and prosper all their consultations to the advancement of His glory, the good of His church, the safety, honor and welfare of His people; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors, upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations."

Never was there a time when we so needed the presence of the Divine Spirit in our Council as now; never was greater interests at stake, or greater effects, for weal or woe, likely to follow. Under such circumstances it is our bounden duty, as individuals, as families, as congregations, and as a diocese, to seek God's special guidance and blessing. Remember the gracious promise of the Lord Jesus, "If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in Heaven;" and that other promise, "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son." Commending you, beloved, to God, and to the riches of His covenant mercy in Christ Jesus, made ours, by the applying grace, and sealing power of the Holy Ghost, I remain your devoted servant,

WILLIAM BACON STEVENS,
Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

GEN. ROUSSEAU.—Gen. ROUSSEAU arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, on the Jackson Railroad, at 2 P. M. He left Louisville at 6:30 P. M. on Saturday. His staff have not yet arrived. Gen. ROUSSEAU will assume command of the Department of Louisiana to-day, consisting of the States of Louisiana and Arkansas. He proposes visiting Arkansas in a few days on a tour of inspection. Gen. BUCHANAN will, we learn, continue in command of the District of Louisiana.—*New-Orleans Times, Sept. 12.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

PANDORA.

From the Atlantic for October.

Italy, loved of the sun,
Wooed of the sweet winds and wed by the sea,
When, since the nations begun,
Was other inheritance like unto thee?

Splendors of sunshine and snows
Flash from thy peaks to thy bath in the brine;
Thine are the daisy and rose
The grace of the palm and the strength of the pine:

Orchard and harvested plain;
Lakes, by the touch of the tempest unstirred;
Dells where the Dryads remain,
And mountains that rise to a music unheard!

Generous gods, at thy birth,
Heaped on thy cradle with prodigal hand
Gifts, and the darling of earth
Art thou, and wast ever, O ravishing land!

Strength from the Thunderer came,
Pride from the goddess that governs his board;
While, in his forges of flame,
Hephæstus attempered thine armor and sword.

Lo! Aphrodite her zone,
Winning all love to thy loveliness, gave;
Leaving her Paphian throne
To breathe on thy mountains and brighten thy wave.

Bacchus the urns of his wine
Gave, and the festivals crowning thy toil;
Ceres, the mother divine,
Bestowed on thee bounties of corn and of oil.

Phœbus the songs that inspire,
Caught from the airs of Olympus, conferred;
Hermes, the sweetness and fire
That pierce in the charm of the eloquent word.

So were thy graces complete;
Yea, and, though ruined, they fascinate now:
Beautiful still are thy feet,
And girt with the gold of lost lordship thy brow.

Ah! but the gods, the malign,
Cruel in bounty and blessing to smite,
Mixed with thy dowries divine
The gifts that dethrone and the beauties that blight.

Thine was the marvelous box,
Filled with the evils let loose in the past:
Thine is the charm that unlocks
The spirits that flatter and cheat us at last.

Life, from thy symmetry fed,
Shrinks from encounter that makes it supreme;
Gropes in the dust of thy dead
Till Faith is a legend, and Freedom a dream!

Mysteries flow from thy lips,
Suede to fetter the soul, and betray:
Lieth the world in eclipse
Of thy shadow, and not in the light of thy day!

Thou, that assumest to lead,
Holding the truth and the keys of the skies,
Art the usurpress indeed,
And rulest thy sons with a sceptre of lies.

Spirit of beauty and woe,
Clad with delusions more lovely than truth,
In thy decrepitude show
The ills that were hid in thy splendor of youth.

Teach us thy charms to resist,
Siren, so potent to bind and control:
Stain not the lips thou hast kissed,
But let us enjoy thee in freedom of soul!

Let us accept what thou hast,—
Sovereign beauty, and phantoms of fame,—
Choose from thy Present and Past
The noblest and purest, nor share in thy shame.

Thus shall we yield, and o'ercome;
Conquer while loving thee—love, but withstand;
Then, though thy children be dumb,
Our songs shall remember thee, ravishing land!

BAYARD TAYLOR.

"WHAT'S HE TO DO?"

From Temple Bar for September.

But, my dear Jim, what are you to do?"

"Don't get gusty, Louisa. Isn't that just what we're going to talk over quietly?" And Jim Ogilvie lounged back in his easy chair, puffing languidly at his cigar as if it was not a matter of much importance after all.

"But you say you're thoroughly ruined," said his sister.

"Fancy I'm about done this time. Wonder myself it didn't happen sooner. Might have taken place any time these five years. Rather curious I've lasted so long."

"And you'll have to sell out, you say?"

"Papers are in now, so you may consider that done. I've been economical, too, this season. Gone tick for everything except cads. Never knew but one man who tried that. He used to take a Hansom by the month; but he only lasted one season, so I suppose it didn't answer."

"Don't be absurd. The question is,—What are you to do next?"

"Precisely. I am quite prepared to hear any views you may express on the subject; only let's discuss it calmly."

The speaker was as scapegrace a spendthrift as ever came to grief in the cavalry. For the last five years he had lived a precarious existence, dependent, in a great measure, on his luck on the turf. He had now arrived at the grand climacteric. Luck had gone against him; his creditors were clamorous for payment; his debts numberless; his assets next to nothing. Jim Ogilvie felt that the fates had vanquished him. He accordingly made his arrangements for retirement, and had come down to pass a few days with his married sister, Louisa Baybraham, at the Firs, a pretty villa situated near Kingston, on the banks of the Thames.

A monstrous pleasant snuggery was the smoking-room at the Firs, the scene of the above conversation. On an October evening, with the crimson curtains well drawn, a cheery fire burning in the grate, and the light of the lamp falling on the carved pipe-rack and picture of *Teddington*, that Derby winner of an Exhibition year, over the mantel piece, it was quite possible, in pleasant company, to pass a couple of hours there with great satisfaction before retiring to bed. The lounging chairs were the lowest and easiest conceivable. The book-shelves contained all sorts of delicacies, FIELDING and DICKENS, GOLDSMITH, SCOTT, BYRON and INGOLDSBY; popular magazines bound up, and plenty of history for those who thirsted for sterner stuff. Some half dozen prints decorated the walls, among which FRITH's "Derby Day" and a comic representation of the First of September were prominent.

In this apartment at present were seated Ogilvie and his sister. Mr. Baybraham was away from home for a few days on a shooting expedition, and, their *tête-à-tête* dinner being over, Mrs. Baybraham, who had no prejudices against tobacco, had joined her brother in the smoking-room with a view of talking over his somewhat critical situation.

A prettier, more piquante, sunny little woman than Mrs. Baybraham you don't often see. With her blue eyes, soft, fair, silken tresses, and fresh complexion, she did not look her age by some years. She had the neatest of figures and most fascinating of manners. As for dress, if Mrs. Baybraham did not understand the knack of making the most of her personal advantages no woman ever did. She was as active, restless, intriguing a little bit of humanity as ever wore petticoat. Promoter of archery clubs, croquet clubs, inaugurator of balls and bazaars, she was perpetually scheming and canvassing with regard to something. She was very popular in her own neighborhood. It was generally agreed, if you could but induce "the Lady of the Firs" to take a thing up, its success was assured. As for her big, jolly husband, he believed in her intensely, and she twisted him round her delicate fingers as easily as she did her tatting silk. Match-making was one of her delights, and a more invaluable ally than Mrs. Baybraham despondent lover need hardly wish for. The parties she would make up, the audacious manner in which the shameless little schemer would throw together the two intended to become one, must have been seen to be believed.

The marrying of her brother judiciously, I need hardly observe, had for some years occupied the restless little lady; but Jim was incorrigible. "He goes off to his horrid racing," she would observe, plaintively, "when I've got four thousand a year, and good-looking, too, my dear, staying in the house expressly for him."

There was no doing anything for a man who declined to appear except as a photograph, and after a time she gave it over, piously trusting he might see the error of his ways before it was too late.

"Yes, I know," she would observe to her husband, "Jim will wait till he's fat and bald, and then expect me to manage it all for him, and he'll want somebody nice besides. I've no patience with him. I'll do it, then, you see if I don't; but he'll have to take a Gorgon, or somebody without any H's."

"Jim," said Mrs. Baybraham, sternly, "you've apparently 'done it' at last. I always knew you would. It's no use talking of how foolish you've been. I never do that; it's not my way. The question is, what you're to do now? I know only one thing for you. Can you suggest anything for yourself?"

"Of course I can't; I thought you came here to suggest. No, Loo; the only thing I'm clear about is that the other side the Channel will suit me better than this before three months are over."

"Well, Sir, I think I've a better idea for you than that. You must marry! There's one comfort you're ruined before your good looks are gone. Oh, Jim! why didn't you attend to me the year before last, when I had Rosa Dainforth staying here on purpose for you? Such a nice-looking girl, and with such lots of money! And now I really don't know what I'm to do for you. You've been too provoking."

"Well, I don't know what to say about matrimony; however, one may as well 'go in' for that as anything else. There's only one thing: if it don't come off in three months, you'll either have to bring her abroad, or I must try my luck with a foreign heiress."

"Don't talk nonsense. I don't believe in foreign heiresses for one thing, and your French is too bad to give you much chance with them for another. As for my coming over with them for purpose, it's absurd. No, abroad for any such at all events, be engaged you must marry, or, are over. Now, the end before three months on with your cigar, question is, to whom? Go must think a little," and don't interrupt me. I her pretty brows, and Mrs. Baybraham knit

Jim smoked on and looked very serious. lost in speculation in silence, and was speedily brougesaire," and s ancer the coming "Cam-

"Yes," at last soother Newmarket events. also for it. I can'aid his sister, "I see nothing marry the widow, t help it, Jim. You'll have to but there is no She's not all I could wish; time to look ab help for it. You've left me no

"Well, I've not in ——"

but let's hear o particular objection to a widow; looks, &c. I who she is and a little about her wouldn't be suppose she has dollars, or so foolish as to suggest her?"

"Oh, dear, yes! he traded in sugars, rice, &c., a sort of grocer on a large scale—West Indian merchant, I think they call it; he died three years ago. Mrs. Sculthorpe has devoted all her energies to get into society. That must be your *rôle*, Jim; talk peerage at her, and wonder she missed the duchess' *fête*—everybody there that is every one who is any one. Shocking bad style—horrible, I know; but it will be the shortest way with her."

"It's awful snobbish, but a very easy line to take, Loo. I am afraid the Sculthorpe is rather a cad."

"No, no, Jim; rather weak on that point, like most underbred people; but she'll be quite passable with a little drilling. I'll get a clever maid for her when you are once married, who will see she makes no glaring errors in dress. You must educate her as Mr. Disraeli does the country gentlemen."

"Never educated anything but a retriever puppy; if one has patience for that, one has patience for anything. But when am I to see my goddess?"

"Next week we're going to stay at Lanceby with the Skeffingtons; Lady Skeffington is a great friend of mine. I shall write to say we are bringing you with us, and will take care to slip in, on some pretence, how anxious I am to meet Mrs. Sculthorpe again. She hasn't live far from Lanceby, and I know her husband will ask her, if I give a strong hint to that effect. As for the widow, she'll be only too pleased to stay at Lanceby. And now, Jim, good night. Ring if you haven't everything you want."

"Thanks. You're a very Tallerrand in petticoats. If the widow isn't something too awful I'll enter for her." And Jim handed his sister a candlestick.

"She's a very handsome woman, and you'll be a very lucky man," said Mrs. Baybraham, inching as she nodded good-night.

The morrow brought back Mr. Baybraham, a bluff, boisterous, good-tempered man, much addicted to field sports. He was very fond of his brother-in-law, (Jim could both ride and shoot,) Moreover, though he never betted, like many other Englishmen, Baybraham thoroughly enjoyed a good talk about racing. For all these reasons his brother-in-law stood high in his estimation.

"Bad business this, Jim; Loo tells me you're about broke, and mean to sell. Always thought you would be, you know."

"Yes, that's a great comfort; everybody seems to have thought so. I'm sure I have. Wouldn't have done to have disappointed the public much longer. They've been wondering, in an aggrieved sort of way, 'Why the devil don't he go?' these last three years."

"Well, I'm awful sorry for you. I'd lend a hand, you know, but I suppose it's too big a scrape for me to be of any use, isn't it?"

"A thousand thanks, yes. I knew, old fellow, you'd give me a lift if it was any good; but it isn't. It's quite made up my mind when my time came, as I knew it would, not to bother my friends uselessly."

"Can't be helped, then. We'll waste no more time talking about it. So you're going in for the widow, hey? She's a fine woman, and has lumps of money. Best thing you can do, Loo says, and she's always right. Nice house, Lanceby. Good old chap, Sir Skeff; and as for my lady she's the best-hearted woman—bar my wife—ever breathed. Very good food, very good liquor, and the shooting tidy. Only one drawback. Sir Skeff hates tobacco, and there's no smoking-room. Case of total abstinence, Jim."

"Isn't there the kitchen, servants' hall, or something?"

"Don't know. The only time I ever smoked there was once when I went without Loo to shoot. It's a gabled house, and I got out of my window between two gables, and had a cigar in the gutter *al fresco*. Deuced near got stuck in the window coming back. You see, I'm a size or two too large for such games," and Baybraham burst into a jolly laugh at the recollection.

"Nobody hardly to meet you, dear," said Lady Skeffington, as she welcomed Mrs. Baybraham on their arrival at Lanceby. Only Mrs. Sculthorpe, her niece, Dora Paine, and old Mr. Dobbs. I don't know whether you've met him before, but he's an old city friend of John's. The Skeffingtons, I must premise, had made their money in that great Golconda round Cannon-street, and Sir John's baronetcy was no old hereditary dignity, but conferred upon him for something that took place while he was Lord Mayor. Whether a prince was born or wedded, I forget now; but some such auspicious event occurred in the year of his mayoralty.

Jim descended from his room with considerable curiosity to see the woman whom destiny in the shape of his debts and his sister called upon him to marry. He was a little late entering the drawing-room, and found the whole party assembled. No mistake about the widow; there she was, a tall, handsome woman, with bold black eyes, dressed in maize-colored silk. Eyes that palpably challenged conversation and admiration, and that, to an astute observer, equally said, "And if you like to flirt with me a little, I shan't mind it."

"Straightforward, easy-going that," thought Jim; "and that's the niece, I suppose—that shy, shrinking little thing in white with cherry-colored ribbons?"

Dora Paine was a slight little thing, not exactly pretty, and yet you wondered why, and could not help looking at her again to see if you were not mistaken. She had a profusion of mouse-colored hair, and a most lustrous pair of gray eyes when you could but catch a glimpse of them, but she was apparently so shy there was no getting her to look at you. Her features were far from regular, though she had a pretty yet slightly large mouth, which disclosed beautiful teeth when she ventured to smile. Still, on the rare occasions when the face lit up and the eyes were uplifted, people were rather taken aback upon finding what a pretty girl Miss Paine was; but it died away so rapidly, that in a few minutes more they began to think they had been mistaken, and that she was but a nice little thing after all.

It fell to Jim Ogilvie's lot to take Miss Paine in to dinner, and he rattled on with all the gay *insouciance* of a man of the world; but before the end of dinner Jim was quite bewildered. It was something so different from anything he had before experienced. The shy monosyllabic answers—the way the face flashed up for a moment at his sallies, and then died away again, as if half frightened at its temerity—the half burst of lively reply so abruptly checked, puzzled him. He couldn't understand it. He couldn't comprehend any one being so soft, shy and timid as Dora Paine. It melted him to pity, and he was as kind and gentle with her before the ladies retired as if she had been a child. I am afraid he rather forgot the magnificent widow opposite, and devoted himself with considerable assiduity and success to calming the nerves of his fluttader little neighbor.

On adjournment to the drawing-room, however, he became at once alive to his duty. After casting one lingering glance at Dora Paine, who had established herself with a book at some little distance from the other ladies, he dropped into a chair next the widow, and plunged into a lively conversation. Bearing his sister's advice in mind, he enlarged a good deal upon London life and the fashionable world, and before the bedroom candles were brought into requisition had established a sort of easy flirtation with Mrs. Sculthorpe, who wished him good-night with great cordiality.

"Good boy," murmured Mrs. Baybraham, as she passed her brother. "It will be your own fault if you don't succeed."

"Of course you'll both shoot to-morrow?" said Sir John. "What'll you do, Dobbs? come and look at us about luncheon time, as usual?"

"Yes. I like to read the paper in the morning, and it's no use my taking a gun. I never hurt anything but myself. I'm sure my shoulder was black for a week afterward the last time I tried."

"No baccy to-night, Jim, unless you can get out on the roof with a great coat," chuckled Baybraham, as they went up-stairs.

Jim took a turn or two up and down his room, thought a bit of how his attack had gone on on the widow. "Yes, I've done pretty well so far," he muttered. "I've astonished her a good deal, that's something, and pleased her, that's something more." Then he began to think of Dora Paine once more. "Pooh, bosh!" he muttered; "what's the frightened little chit to me? Hang it, I must have a cigar!" and he opened the window —"that won't do; only a thirty-foot drop into the courtyard outside there. I'll put on a smoking jacket and explore. Must be some place to do a weed amongst the servants' diggings. What a fool I was not to ask the butler; I was so busy making play with Mrs. Sculthorpe I forgot all about it."

Candle in hand and cigar-case in pocket, Jim issued from his room and descended to the hall. Now, he thought, which of these doors leads to the offices? After one or two mistakes he found himself in a long stone passage. "Looks kitchenesy this," he muttered, when suddenly a half-opened door on his right disclosed a fire, which, though low, was still burning. Jim peeped in; the room was empty. This'll do; wonder what the douce they use it for? and without further consideration he lit his cigar, drew up a chair, and began to smoke tranquilly in front of the fire. His meditations were not pleasant. I don't think they often are in those solitary smokes. His debts, duns, and the widow kept whirling through his brain. He couldn't help thinking that for choice he'd rather not marry "the Sculthorpe," as far as he'd seen of her. Bit of a cad, and uses those big black eyes of hers more than's quite the thing. Fine woman, but a little older than Loo put her at, I should say. One comfort, it's all plain galloping. Can't make the running too strong, I should think. Sort of woman one can have it all over with one way or the other in a week. Think I'd back myself. Wonder what she has got? Must ask Loo to-morrow. I can't afford any mistakes—jointure ceasing on her marrying again, or anything of that kind; however, Loo's not a likely woman to make a mistake. Then his shy companion of the dinner table came into his head again, and with an impatient pshaw! he threw the remnant of his cigar into the fire, and decided he'd go to bed.

Leisurely ascending the stairs, Jim opened the door into the gallery off which his room was, and in so doing nearly knocked down Miss Paine, who uttered a slight exclamation and shrank back.

"For goodness sake, don't scream!" said Jim; "it's only me. I've been smoking the cobwebs out of the corners, in pursuit of a quiet cigar. Sir John's so behind the age, there's no smoking-room in the house."

"Oh dear, Mr. Ogilvie, how you frightened me! Don't; I can't speak for a minute. I never thought I should meet any one," she gasped.

"Awfully sorry to cause you any alarm, I'm sure. As Sir John's habit for not having a decent smoking-room, like any other Christian."

"Oh, I'm so ashamed—dressed like this, too!" and the gray eyes looked up for a minute, and then Miss Paine blushed deliciously.

"By Jove! she's pretty," thought Jim.

She had on a most becoming white dressing-robe, trimmed with blue, and her hair, of which she had quantities, hung down to her waist.

"Nonsense," said Jim; "we can't throw stones at each other on that point," and he glanced at his own smoking-jacket. "Ladies always think of the becoming, and I'm sure Miss Paine never looked better in her life."

"Oh don't, please. You mustn't say such things. I've just been over to my aunt's room; she likes me to read to her at night sometimes. I never thought I should meet any one. It's too bad of her in a strange house,—keeping me up so late, too, when she knows I'm so fond of getting up early."

"Are you so fond of early rising?"

"Oh yes! I do so love the freshness of the morning. I am always out before eight. I say—but I must go—good-night, Mr. Ogilvie."

"Good-night!—but won't you smoke hands?"

Dora Paine put out a little white hand, and for a second the gray eyes flashed up at Jim.

"Don't tell my aunt, please, you met me! She'd scold so. I'm always so unlucky about getting book scrapes," she inferred on, as Jim declined and lit a match a second or so more than was absolutely necessary.

"A lady's secret is always sacred," said Jim, as he opened the door for her, and Dora Paine glided away.

"She's devilish pretty," muttered Jim as he entered his own bedroom. "What eyes she has when she lets you see them! Don't think she's quite so shy either, when you come to talk to her. I've a deuced good mind to—what's more, I'm blessed if I won't." And with this half-formed resolution Jim sought his pillow.

What thoughts ran through Dora Paine's little head that night I cannot say. I only know that after regaining her room she looked at herself for some time in the glass with a self-satisfied smile, and finally murmured, with a light laugh, "I wonder if he will?"

The morrow's morn was rife with surprises at Lanceby.

"Most extraordinary!" said Sir John, as he advanced toward the completion of his toilet a little after nine. "Can't think what makes my dressing-room smell so of tobacco."

On entering the breakfast-room, the worthy baronet's astonishment knew no bounds. "Hang it, it's all over the house! the staircase smelt like a cigar divan, and so does this room. Good morning, Dobbs, how are you?" inquired the baronet. "Confound it! way, you smell of tobacco, too. You don't mean to say it's you that have been smoking all over the house?"

"Good gracious! no. I never smoke—detest the smell of tobacco," said the gentleman, who was busy over his letters; "but my room smelt slightly of tobacco this morning, I thought, and I'm sure you do——"

"Gad, you're right, I do!" said the baronet, sniffing at his coat-sleeve. "It's my clothes, by jingo!"

"It's very odd—very odd," said Dobbs, taking similar cognizance of his coat-sleeve. "Bah! I'm reeking of tobacco."

At this juncture, Lady Skeffington, the widow, and her niece entered the room.

"Good morning," said Mrs. Sculthorpe. "Dear me, I thought you didn't like it. Fie, Sir John, indulging before breakfast!"

"My goodness, Mr. Dobbs," cried her ladyship, "why you've been smoking too!"

"My dear Lady Skeffington, I assure you, unless I did it in my sleep, I never touched a cigar in my life," said Dobbs, with great earnestness.

An amused smile flickered round Miss Paine's mouth. She was looking very well this morning:

"Myrtills, early on the lawn,
Steals roses from the blushing dawn;"

and we know that Dora was on intimate terms with Aurora.

In came the urn, rolls, eggs, &c., closely followed by Mrs. Baybraham and her brother.

"Had your cigar, Ogilvie?" said Sir John, after the accustomed salutations.

"Cigar!" said Jim, with a face of blank astonishment.

"Yes; I thought inveterate smokers like you began the first thing."

"Never smoke in bed myself," replied Jim. "Don't know any one that does. Hot ashes in our shirt, and all that sort of thing."

The baronet looked incredulous, sidled up to Ogilvie, and sniffed round him like a pointer. Jim's neat shooting-jacket was innocent of the noxious vapor.

"Must be Baybraham, by Jove!" thought Sir John. "Your husband not in yet, Mrs. Baybraham?"

"Not in!" laughed Louisa. "Not out of his dressing-room, you mean. Who ever heard of Robert out before breakfast?"

The baronet knocked the top of an egg viciously. "D—d odd," he muttered. "Can't be the chimneys—never know the gardener smoke the conservatory at this time of year before. Doesn't make my coat smell when he does." And then he glanced suspiciously once more at Jim Ogilvie.

That gentleman, utterly unconscious, was absorbed in attentions to and conversation with Mrs. Sculthorpe. The widow's black eyes were making play as fast as Jim's tongue. Breakfast, altogether, went off pleasantly. Two people only looked a little *distrait*. Sir John was evidently troubled with the tobacco question; Dora Paine also seemed a little fidgety about something; but one never can tell what it is disturbs your shy people.

Baybraham was very late in appearing. Sir John sniffed round him suspiciously, to Jim Ogilvie's intense amusement, but in this case refrained

"From accusation vast and vague,"

and the party broke up.

But another and more humble individual, who could easily have solved the question that so oppressed Sir John, had also been surprised, though in a different way, that morning. This was no other than Jim Ogilvie's valet, who, upon entering his master's room with his accustomed cup of tea, had, to his utter bewilderment, found it empty.

"Whatever is he up to?" soliloquized the valet. "Never knew him get up for anything, unless it was duty, and we've done with that; or maybe a prize fight. No, can't be that, or I'd have had my orders. This is a rum 'un, this is. However, 'Hold your tongue, and don't be surprised at anything,' them's the first orders ever he give me; so I suppose that's 'the thing' now." And Mr. Thomas Ritson quietly made the usual preparations for his master's toilet.

The partridges had a bad time of it that afternoon. Jim and Baybraham generally shot pretty straight, and Sir John was more than respectable. They were strolling home; the baronet had lingered behind a little to confer with his keeper.

"I say, Jim, what is all that joke about the tobacco smoke?" inquired Baybraham. "Loo told me something about it just before we started, and said she was sure you were at the bottom of it. You looked so supernaturally innocent."

"Why, I went off on a cruise last night, looking for a quiet place to 'do a weed' among the offices. Found what I thought a snug room with a fire, and had it quite comfortable. Seems, from what Ritson tells me, I got into the brushing room where all the clothes were laid out, and flavored them uncommon. You and I, as luck would have it, came down in our shooting togs, or we should have been as high-scented as Sir John."

"Lord, what a lark!" chuckled Baybraham. "Wonder the butler didn't split."

"Tipped him a sovereign this morning, and told him I'd no doubt he could no more account for the tobacco than I; but he thinks I'd better smoke in tee kitchen to-night."

I doubt, all things considered, whether this evening's dinner went off quite so well as the previous one. Miss Paine was certainly getting over her shyness a little. Ogilvie was undoubtedly most praiseworthy in his efforts to set her at her ease; but his exertions hardly seemed to meet the approbation of his sister. The widow's brows darkened and her black eyes seemed charged with lightning. Still in the drawing-room affairs were a more satisfactory aspect. Jim was again all devotion, the widow's brow cleared, and her face was once more wreathed in smiles.

"So you like this neighborhood? I doubt whether I should; one should always live within a drive of town: however, I dare say it does as temporary arrangement."

"Why should it be temporary? I intend to live here always."

"Now, my dear Mrs. Sculthorpe, don't be absurd. Ladies of your attractions and the right side of thirty never can tell what will become of them. You may think—I dare say do (I'm afraid you're heartless enough for anything)—that nothing will ever induce you to change your state—that 'you'll be deaf to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely.'"

"Don't talk nonsense, Mr. Ogilvie. I shan't listen to you if you do," simpered the widow, looking extremely pleased all the same.

"I am afraid not," said the unabashed Jim; "but for all that you will meet your destiny before very long. It's no use looking angry (she was not doing so in the least.) You will think of me then. Suppose your destiny now be a man fond of London and the London world. Wouldn't you make a sacrifice for him? No, you think not. Ah, Mrs. Sculthorpe, when the right man comes you'll be no sterner than the rest of your sex."

Mrs. Baybraham was looking on most approvingly. Could she have overheard the conversation, she would certainly not have accused her brother of wasting time. Now, when things were progressing so favorably, what malignant spirit could have put it into Sir John's head to ask for a little music? The request seemed harmless enough, and in the first instance, while Mrs. Baybraham sang two or three French *chansons*, seemed fraught with little danger; but when Miss Paine succeeded her and began warbling out old English ballads in a tremulous contralto, Jim Ogilvie first got fidgety and distrait, and finally, quitting the widow rather abruptly devoted himself to the piano.

Miss Paine sang ballads well. She had a sweet voice, and sang with fire and spirit—more expression it, perhaps, almost better. It struck you all the more, as from such a timid, shrinking little thing you were not prepared to expect it. You had hardly got over the method with which she rendered "I was when the seas were roaring," before you were startled by the fire with which she threw off that fine old air, "The Men of Harlech." She seemed entirely to forget her shyness in the simple she found her fingers on the piano. She was wont to say that she thought singing was the only thing she was not nervous about before strangers, and the reason is, I'm so fond of music I forget all about them when I begin to play." The girl's face, too, lit up under the inspiration of the music, and nobody who had watched Miss Paine while singing had any doubt that she was a very pretty girl.

Jim had already arrived at that conclusion, and saw no reason at all to change his opinion. He kept turning over the leaves and suggesting song after song. The shyest of maidens must look up occasionally under these circumstances. Jim thought but little of the widow's black eyes as he looked down into Dora Paine's gray ones. But it was hardly to be supposed that Mrs. Baybraham was to look quietly on at this sort of thing. After devoting herself to the widow for some little time, during which she had delicately insinuated her brother's good qualities with an address which only those who have been indebted to it can comprehend, she arrived at the conclusion that it was high time she interfered.

She rose and crossed the room to the piano.

"What a delicious thing, Miss Paine! Do let me look at it! Ah! I see that sweet old ballad of Percy's! How prettily you sing this style of music—so difficult to do well too! I don't think I ever heard any one who could sing ballads so sweetly! but we must consider you a little. As for my brother there, he will show you no mercy, but keep you singing all night."

"Indeed, Mrs. Baybraham, it does not tire me. I love these old songs so, I never know when to stop. I am so glad you like them; I don't think many people do."

"My dear," said Mrs. Baybraham, for a minute forgetting her *rôle*, and surprised into sudden enthusiasm, "never think that. When sung as you sing them, people would rather listen to those ballads than any amount of Italian music or French *chansons*. We can hear *all that* by paying for it; but the other is a gift, and a rare one."

"By Jove, you're right, Loo! I've yawned many a time at Covent Garden."

"Oh! you, Sir, are capable of any atrocity. Do get me my handkerchief; I left it over by Mrs. Sculthorpe."

Ogilvie stepped across for the missing *mouchoir*, but returned immediately. His sister's eye followed him; as he returned she met him.

"Jim, my dear," she whispered, "you're making a fool of yourself," and then quietly resumed her place by the widow's side.

Jim looked staggered; but he was saved all further temptation, as Dora closed the piano and joined the circle. The conversation became general till the candlesticks were called into requisition. Still the incorrigible Jim could not resist handing Dora her *bougie*, and saying, in a low tone:

"Good-night, Miss Paine. I trust you will rise early, and gather fresh roses for the morrow."

"Oh, no!—I don't know—perhaps—yes!" replied Dora, in a shy whisper: and the gray eyes were raised to Jim's for a second, and then withdrawn in the most charming confusion, slightly increased as she gave her little hand to Jim, with a "Good-night, Mr. Ogilvie!"

About eight the next morning the door of Ogilvie's room opened quietly, and that gentleman leisurely descended the staircase, opened the hall door, and wended his way to the garden. He kept very close under the house, so that he could have been with difficulty seen from any of the first floor windows that looked out that way. Descending the steps of the terrace, and turning up an old horse-chestnut avenue, he walked slowly along till he arrived at the top. Here he paused; and was wrapped, apparently, in admiration of the bright October sun just gilding the tops of the fine old trees, and flashing down upon the dappled coats of the deer as they nibbled the dew-sprinkled herbage. He had not to wait long before he caught a glimpse of a light dress in the avenue he had just quitted. Jim turned quickly to meet it.

"Good morning, Miss Paine; I am down before you, you see. You little thought I was given to early rising."

"No, or I shouldn't have come here. I must not again. It's very wrong, Mr. Ogilvie; people will say all sorts of things—that we've met here on purpose——"

It did look a little like it.

"I told you yesterday that I thought this the best part of the day."

"Yes; but I thought you were laughing at me. I didn't suppose——"

"No, how should you? Let's walk up to the top here: there's such a view over the park. I was so afraid you wouldn't come, Dora. I may call you Dora, may'n't I?"

"No; it's not right. I can't help what you call me; but you know you shouldn't."

"But what is the use of having a pretty name if you are not to be called by it?"

"Don't you think Miss Paine sounds nice?"

"Not so pretty as Dora. I never half thanked you for your singing last night."

"Oh, I got scolded for it afterwards! Aunt said I had made myself conspicuous, and had tried to monopolize the company. I'm only to sing one song, or two at the most, in future, and I do so love singing." And the artless Dora raised her eyes to Jim's in a most piteous way.

"What a confounded shame! What an old harridan your aunt is, my darling!"

"I thought you liked her. I'm sure you are very attentive to her," said Miss Paine, raising her eyebrows with the prettiest little air of astonishment imaginable.

"Oh, nonsense! One must be civil to people, you know. Ladies expect a good deal of attention. I'm sure I'd rather have sat by you at the piano a good deal."

"Oh, Mr. Ogilvie, don't tell stories!"

"I'm not telling stories; you know I would. I did afterwards."

"I'll Mrs. Baybraham fetched you away."

"Deuce take the girl!" thought Jim; "she may be shy, but she can see, apparently. Let's sit down on this bench."

"What did Mrs. Baybraham fetch you away for?"

Jim glanced suspiciously at his companion, but the downcast lids defied scrutiny. "I don't know. I forget now; some trifling nonsense or another."

"No, it was not; tell me what it was."

"I will. She thought I was getting lost in admiration of you."

"But you were not. You liked my singing, that was all. She did herself. But I don't think she wanted me to sing any more," added the girl, reflectively.

"But suppose I was admiring you more than your singing."

Dora lifted her eyes to his face for a moment, and her own flushed as she replied in a low voice. "I don't think you were; you admire my aunt."

"My dear Dora, I admire you ten thousand times more than your aunt. Won't you believe me?" and Jim possessed himself of the little white hand next to him.

"Dora, I think you had better go to breakfast," said a voice behind them; and Mrs. Sculthorpe glided from behind the shrubs that shrouded the bench.

Dora uttered a slight scream, turned scarlet, and then with downcast eyes hurried toward the house.

For a few seconds Jim was staggered; then his accustomed *hardiesse* returned.

"Ah, Mrs. Sculthorpe," he said, joining that lady, "I thought Miss Paine and myself were the only votaries of Aurora at Lanceby. Have you been out long? Charming morning, isn't it?"

"I have no doubt you found it so." And the widow's eyes flashed lightning of the real violet hue upon the offender.

"Yes, there's a freshness about this time of the day you never get afterwards."

"Refreshed you and Dora wonderfully, I dare say. Most refreshing piece of innocence altogether, isn't she?"

"I confess I don't understand you, Mrs. Sculthorpe."

"Early rising does not sharpen your wits, Mr. Ogilvie. Not so quick as I thought you. Shall I tell you another thing? You'll gardly believe it, perhaps; but you don't *quite* understand Miss Paine."

"Don't profess to. More than that she's a very charming girl, who sings deliciously. You're fortunate in your niece."

"Very," said the widow, drily. "You've a little more to learn about her; but as we've got back to the house, I think I shall go in to breakfast."

"Yes, I suppose it's about time," said Jim, looking at his watch.

"One word of advice, Mr. Ogilvie, before we part. The next time you make an appointment don't do it in quite such audible tones. Speaking loud is always vulgar, particularly so on such occasions." And with this last salvo the widow swept triumphantly indoors.

Jim gave a low whistle as Mrs. Sculthorpe left him. "Well, I have done it this time; fancy her ears being so quick. Sooner I'm off the better. One of my letters this morning must contain an urgent summons to town. Won't face Louisa, and I'll tell Baybraham the widow refused me. Am sure she would if I'd asked her. Wonder how much she overheard behind those laurels."

Jim ran up to his room and rang the bell.

"Have something to meet the rail, Ritson," he said, as that trusty servitor appeared, "about five or six, and be ready to start."

"Where to, Sir?"

"How should I know? Look in Bradshaw. Anywhere will do, bar London. Pick out a train that goes about that time."

Breakfast went off rather flat that morning. Mrs. Baybraham's quick eyes saw that something was amiss, but Jim gave her no chance of an explanation. He returned from shooting only just in time to change his dress, said good-bye all round hurriedly, whispered to his sister, "All up! Robert will tell you everything," and was gone.

"A note for you, Sir," said Ritson, as his master stepped into the carriage.

Jim opened it as they drove off; he had not seen Miss Paine since breakfast.

"My aunt is so angry. I am in sad disgrace, (all your fault,) and am to be sent home immediately to 44, The Terrace, Putney. You should have the song you liked so, if I knew where to send it. Good bye! Yours, DORA."

"Gad," said Jim, after a minute's thought, "the widow's right; I don't think I do quite understand Dora Paine."

"Don't tell me, Robert; he never proposed to Mrs. Sculthorpe," said Mrs. Baybraham, as they drove home the next day. "Of all the designing little flirts I ever saw that Paine's girl is the worst, and of all the egregious fools I ever met, I think Jim's about the biggest. Oh dear! oh dear! What is he to do?"

A SAILOR'S YARN.—Vell, Captain, I speaks from hexparience—from hexparience, Sir—ven I tells you, as a solemn fact, that there ain't no mortal thing on 'arth 'arf so damnable delightful as going to sleep, a feeling yourself all cozy an' comfortable from the speerots you've been a drinking, and a havaking in the morning with a cussed 'edache, and with a big coone a stanning over you with a belaying pin in his 'and, a hexplaining to you hall the carcumstances as to 'ow you shipped, and a hinforming of you of the dootics you've now got to perform. Vell, Sir, I vos a good bit knocked about by the various parties on board that same craft; so von fine morning, thinking as 'ow I couldn't possibly get into a vorser berth, and having the hopportunity so for to do, I gives 'em the slip, and gets on board an American vailer. Ravther a startlin' hincident hoccurred to me at that 'ere time. A vale 'avin been seen by the man at the look out, three boats vere 'mediately lowered into the vater, an' the men vos all told hoff into 'em. The Captain himself vent in one on 'em boats, leaving the first mate in charge of the ship. I vos in von on 'em myself, a pulling an hoer. As ve got neaner to the vale ve hobserved 'er lifting up her tail hall right as she took a duck into the sea, so ve knowed as 'ow she vos of a sort as vos vell vorth having. The boats hall separated each from the t'other, and ve vere hall heagerly a vatching the vater, for ve knowed she'd come up again to the surface soon. Vile ve vere hall a straining our hises an' looking hout for the first hindications of her vereabouts, von o' the chaps gives a terrific 'owl, an' directly arter'ards I finds myself a traveling upars through the hair like a cricket ball. The vale, Sir, had come up right underneath us, and the boat vos completely stove in. Many of the men vere that stunned by the blow, Sir, that th' y vent down never'o happear no more. Von of the boats pulled off to our rescue, vile the t'other follerd up the vale. They soon crawled close to her stern, and the harpoon vos got 'andy. The Captain 'imself flung it, an' vith a mighty korrect aim, too, fer it 'addent no sooner struck her than down she vent agin right unnerneath, and Lord, Sir! away vent that little valeboat a spinnin' arter her, gun'ales under, towed along by the line vitch vos attached to the 'arpoon. A quarter of a hour afterwards she rose hup agin to the surfice, an' then "the flurry," as ve calls it, began." The vale had been bleeding profusely hall the 'ole time in 'er hinternals; but, Sir, she meant to keek up a bit of a dust, she did, in the vater afore she keek'd the bucket. Good God! Sir, how she did lash the vater into a foam vith her tail, all the time a blowing hout her blood like red smoke. It vos a grand sight truli. I should think the rage of these beeg bulls at a Spanish buli-fight vern't nothing to the fury of a dying vale. Vell, Sir, it vos soon hall over, and she turned herself bottom uppards, and now ve vere just thinking about towing her beeg carkase halongside of the ship ven ve hobserved as 'ow the ship had clean gone away. She was no vere to be seen. Great vos the consternation of the Captain, to be sure, an' wery much vexed he vos to find it so; 'owsomever, he knowed it vos the first mate's doing, concarning whom he had afore had some suspectings, an' so he guessed as 'ow it varn't of no use votever to vait for her. He dewided the prowisions between the boats, and cut out the vale's tongue, which is d

Rarities of their structure, especially the inequality of the caudal fin. It is perfectly clear that the greater length of the lower lobe of the caudal is intended to facilitate the movements by which the whole body is thrown out of water and carried through the air; while the amplitude of the pectoral fins affords only a support during the passage through the lighter medium. Nothing shows more plainly the freedom of their movements than the fact that, when the surface of the sea is swelling into billows, the flying-fishes may hug its inequalities very closely and do not move in a regular curve, first ascending from and then descending again to the level of the water. Nor do they appear to fall into their natural element, as if the power that impelled them was exhausted; they seem rather to dive voluntarily into the water, sometimes after a very short, and sometimes after a rather protracted flight, during which they may change their direction, as well as the height at which they move.—*A Journey in Brazil, by Professor and Mrs. Louis Agassiz.*

LANDING.

From Belgravia for September.

Floating along o'er the crystal tide,
  Breeze of the evening, blow;
Haste, little boat, and onward glide,
Flushed is the sea on every side,
  Flushed with the sunset glow.

Lazily flaps my canvas white;
  Breeze of the evening, blow;
Flutter and blow, ere the sun's red light
Shall yield to the silver stars of night,—
  Breathe on my sails below.

Bathed are the dancing wavelets gay
  In tints of myriad hue;
Cleave, little bark, the glistering spray,
Ere the star that tells of the dying day
  Comes out in the sky's deep blue.

Merrily speed for yonder pier,
  Warm is our welcome there;
Haste, little boat; 'tis near, 'tis near!
Yonder I see them, close and clear
  'Neath the balmy evening air.

Close by the parapet there they stand,
  Hasten, my pinnace, fast!
Waves us her signal a fair young hand;
Grates my keel on the welcome sand;
  Back to my love at last!

The Queen's Ascent of Mount Pilate.—Her Majesty has made a pleasant ascent of Mount Pilate. Of the two rival mountains that guard the entrance of the St. Gothard gorge, near Lucerne, the most frequented by travelers is the Righi; but the grandest by far is Mount Pilate. The best road from the plain to the summit leads from Hergyswyl, and the traveler obtains magnificent views as he zigzags upward. After passing the Kilmsenhorn he will have to climb a ladder through a tunnel cut in the rock, called the Krisiloch, and on emerging will be repaid for his toil by a prospect of extraordinary grandeur. The other road to the summit leads from Alpnach, and it was by this that Queen Victoria last Monday ascended the mountain. Princess Louise was with the Queen as well as Prince Arthur, who has already earned for himself a reputation as an Alpine climber. Her Majesty rode her English pony, and was escorted by her Highland attendants, who, if report speaks truth, have outdone the Swiss hillmen in mountain walking. H. Hoffman, the well-known guide, led the way to the top, and accomplished the distance in four good hours. The highest peak here is the Esel, reached by a precipitous path, and so narrow on the summit that there is scarcely room for a dozen people to stand together, but the view is inexpressibly grand; the whole range of the Alps from Garnitsch to the Blumlis alp stands out clearly on the horizon to the south, while the low ground and lakes are stretched out like a map at the foot of the precipices. If the view at midday is glorious, it is doubly so when the sun sets or rises, and colors the whole of the snowy peaks with molten gold; but the royal party did not remain till the evening. The following names were inscribed in the travelers' book at the Bellevue Hotel: The Countess of Kent, the Lady Louise Kent, Lieut. the Hon. Arthur Kent, R. E.; the Marchioness of Ely; Col. Henry Ponsonby, G. G. The route taken for the descent was the same as that for the ascent, and its gentle declivities enabled the horses to proceed without difficulty. The glorious moonlight evening, making all things as clear as noonday, tempted many tourists to ascend at night, and the magnificent sunrise well repaid their exertions.—*Pall-Mall Gazette.*

The Wounds of Cæsar.—At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Medicine, a curious paper was read, on behalf of M. Dubois, of Amiens, entitled "Investigations into the death of Julius Cæsar." M. Dubois having looked up the various passages referring to this famous historic incident to be found in Dion Cassius, Plutarch, Suetonius, Appian, &c., and comparing them with one another, has fixed the spots where the four first wounds were inflicted, and the names of the conspirators who inflicted them. The first blow, struck by one of the brothers Casca, produced a slight wound underneath the left clavicle; the second, struck by the other Casca, penetrated the walls of the thorax toward the right; Cassius inflicted the third wound in the face. Decimus Brutus gave the fourth stab in the region of the groin. Contrary to the general opinion, Marcus Brutus, though one of the conspirators, did not strike the dictator. After the first blows Cæsar fainted, and then all the conspirators hacked his body. He was carried by three slaves in a litter to his house. Anstistius, the physician, was called in and found thirty-five wounds, only one of which was in his opinion fatal, that of the second Casca. We may remark on this curious production of M. Dubois that Shakespeare, who seemed to know everything by instinct, says:

"See what a rent the envious Casca made;"

and though he mentions "the well beloved Brutus" as stabbing, he seems to have entertained some doubt, for he speaks of Cæsar's blood as rushing out of doors after Brutus withdrew his steel, in order to be resolved "if Brutus so unkindly knocked or no."

Delights of the Country.—There is a kind of Pantheism in Mme. de Sevigne's worship of nature, when she writes of her silent friends the trees, their grateful shadow, their delicious perfume, their delicate tangle linked with eglantine and ivy, the running brooks, and harmony of birds. "Let me," says she, writing from Vichy, whither she had gone to drink the waters, "but be solitary, and I shall be content if I may only enjoy this charming scene, the River Allier, the goats, the peasantry dancing in the fields. Give me this, and all the world may leave me. The country will cure me." It was the same at Livry, when Horace Walpole visited her and describes in his letters "the charming pavilion built for her by her uncle, with its gardens and wooden bridges, where she usually awaited the arrival of the courier and her daughter's letters." But Livry was but Paris in the country. Her true Thebaide was Les Rochers, where an absolute and almost stern solitude awaited her. There she indeed lived with her own thoughts, alone with herself, and with rich store of memories hung like faded garlands upon every tree, shading like passing clouds the surrounding hills, deepening each rocky glen, murmuring in every hill-side stream. Here she came, a young and loving wife, and was too often left solitary and neglected by an unworthy husband. Here her children were born, and here she came to know the pleasures and anxieties of a mother. Here she passed her retirement as a widow, and here she was sought out, flattered, and admired as the brilliant and celebrated marquise. The place was knit up with her whole life. "How can I look," says she, "at my dear Rochers, at my walks, my gardens, my boudoir, my books, my rooms, without a bursting heart? There are happy memories; but some recollections are so fresh and so bitter I can scarce bear them."—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

Mushrooms.—The old division of fungi, by the ignorant, was into mushrooms and toadstools; the former to be ranked as delicacies, the latter to be abhorred as poisonous. Modern science shows us that we may make our divisions of fungi by the thousand, and that though, as in other descriptions of plants, there are some that are noxious, yet the bulk are harmless, and many are excellent in a dietary point of view. Botanists of the amateur order have toiled hard among wild flowers, ferns, mosses, and algæ; heaths, too, have had their day, but for some reason or other fungi, which can show among their ranks beauty of form, tints of the most exquisite hue, scents of the sweetest, and flavors that would gratify the most sensual of gourmands, have been neglected, with some few exceptions, where, from their gastronomic value, they have, as it were, forced their way into notice. We are most of us familiar with the ordinary field mushroom, (*Agaricus campestris*,) the morel, (*Morchella esculenta*,) and the truffle, (*Tuber æstivum*;) but, though they are by no means really in the highest rank, custom and prejudice have assigned them the topmost dignities, while fungi equal to and surpassing them in flavor are year by year allowed to rot by the ton in woods and fields, because "my father" said that they were poison. The Russians and Italians seem thoroughly to understand these wonderful but neglected productions of nature; evidently seeing the peculiar position they hold, partaking strangely, though vegetable, of the nitrogenous compounds of animal life—that they are not only highly nutritious, but wonderfully satisfying, and in many cases so fleshlike in flavor and odor that he who partakes of the banquet can easily be deceived. This is no light assertion derived from book lore, but the result of the practical experience of one who is in the habit of feasting right royally, in due season, upon the puff ball's delicate brain fritters, the hydnum's scalloped oysters, the brown, piquant, juicy steak of *Fistulina hepatica*, (the liver fungus,) the tender lamb kidneys of *Agaricus deliciosus*, and so on—delicacies all, and spread bounteously by the lavish hand of Nature for her neglectful children.—*Once a Week.*

Eel Fishing.—In eel fishing, I am not aware that the laws of angling have laid down any rule, except that famous one of Mrs. Glasse. In this department, at least, it is fair to take your fish any way you can, the only important point being that you do take it. The muddy bottoms of the Broads, and the innumerable insect larvæ which feed upon the aquatic vegetation, surround the eel with every favorable circumstance for his physical development. Accordingly, nowhere do we find eels so large and fat as in these localities. The best bait for them are small dace and roach, which are usually obtained for that purpose with a casting net. On the Broads, toward 6 in the evening, you will frequently see a couple of men in a boat, busily engaged in making fast to the weeds one end of a long line. Their boat is then thrust off, and the line paid out for forty or fifty yards, when it is sunk by a weight. Along it, at intervals of every three or four feet, a series of strings is fastened, to each of which a hooked bait is attached. These are all allowed to lie on the bottom, and, as eels generally move about between dusk and midnight, the greater part are sure to be taken before morning. Thirty or forty hooks are usually attached to a single line. Early next morning the men return to take up their primitive snares; and no small task it is; for the captured eels will have wriggled round the weeds or dug themselves into the mud; so that, unless caution be used, it is more than probable the lines will be broken, and the greater portion of the spoils lost. Another way of taking eels, and by far the most ingenious, is that known as "babbing," or "bobbing." A series of large worms are strung on cobbler's worsted and coiled into a knot. This is fastened to the end of about six feet of strong cord, and a weight is attached about three inches above the bait. The line is then tied to the end of a stout hazel pole; and provided with this simple tackling, about 9 o'clock in the evening you row to a part of the river or Broad where there is a tolerable clear bottom. Having made fast the boat, and, of course, lit a pipe as a preliminary, you gently let down the line until you feel the bottom with the weight. It is then drawn up again until the bunch of worms just trails on the ground. Many minutes will not have elapsed before you feel an electrical sort of jerk traveling down the pole into you right arm. Another tug, more powerful than the former, and quickly, but without any plucking, you raise the line over the boat, and in flops a big eel! I have known a couple of "babbers" to take as many as four or five stone of eels in a single night. No small amount of practice is required to drop your prey into the boat. If the eel happen to be unusually large, the chances are that you tug at him so strongly that, when you lift him out, the impetus carries him over the boat, and drops him in *aqua pura* on the other side! I have enjoyed few sports more than "babbing." The clear starlight overhead, the sighing and soughing of the wind among the reeds, the ripple of the water against the boat, and the strange sounds which break upon the ear of night are calculated to produce an effect upon the mind never to be forgotten.—*Saint Pauls.*

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Case of Mme. Rachel—"Who is William?"—The Recent Railroad Disaster—Distinguished Visitors to America—The Season—British Prudery—The New Play—American Artists Abroad.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1868.

"Who is William?" is a question as difficult to answer as "Who struck Billy Patterson," and the "Bond-street mystery" of London, is only equaled by the Burdell Bond-Street mystery of New-York.

The strange case of Borrodaile *vs.* Mme. Rachel, the world-renowned enameler of ladies' faces, at first glance seems only a frivolous, trumpery affair, between a silly vain woman, who was willing to sacrifice her last penny in the delusive hope of being made "beautiful forever," and a scheming, unscrupulous one, who was eager to cheat, if not rob; but on closer investigation, and by watching the singular developments in the case, day by day, one becomes convinced that there is a deep under-current of immorality in which Lord Ranelagh, Mrs. Borrodaile and the much written-to "William" were implicated. Is "William" a myth; was he a lover of Mrs. Borrodaile's, who was made away with, or was he really and truly Lord Ranelagh himself? Why should a nobleman repeatedly drop into a shop simply, as he alleges, to converse with a woman like Mme. Rachel, who could neither read or write, when he could obtain the society of the most intellectual ladies in England? That he was not in love with her is evident. There is a flimsy excuse of commissioning her to buy old china for him, but her ostensible trade was to paint ladies' faces and not buy china for noblemen. Why did he suffer her to introduce him to Mrs. Borrodaile? Was it not for the purpose of giving color to any story Mme. Rachel might invent to trick the credulous old Indian widow out of all her money, which possibly they shared? for that his noble Lordship is not too noble or lordly to accept "filthy lucre" from the lowest and most despicable of the frailer sex, is conclusively proved by one of the sisterhood for whom midnight meetings are held and "social evil" tea is drank. Not long ago one more unfortunate even than Mrs. Borrodaile, attacked him in Piccadilly and knocked off his hat. He manfully gave her in charge, and at the trial the poor wretch swore that, for years she had been in the habit of lending him money until she became so needy she was forced to demand repayment, and he refused after repeated promises to refund; whereupon, she determined to "take it out of him" by insulting him and hitting him in the streets. Had Lord Ranelagh kept this disgraceful affair quiet, or had he disproved it publicly, the Rachel story would not have looked so black for him. What did Mme. Rachel give Mrs. Borrodaile for her £3,000? A package of scented powder and a few baths; during one of which his Lordship is supposed to have peeped at this ancient dame, which she said made him her husband in the sight of heaven, because he had seen her in a bath! If so simple a ceremony constitutes a marriage, then those sweet Newport belles who sport in the "sad-sea waves" every Summer in presence of many acknowledged and unknown admirers, will have a plurality of husbands.

What did Mrs. Borrodaile expect to receive for her £3,000? Evidently a titled husband. Of course, being of the upper classes, the aristocracy are but too anxious to shield Lord Ranelagh, and make him appear a victim, but unless his presence sustained Mme. Rachel in her assertions to the deluded widow, why or how would she have dared name him in preference to any other gentleman of the blue blood of England? Mme. Rachel has been remanded to jail, where it is likely she will remain for some time as no one will go her bail—not even his Lordship—and in the meantime, the owner of the house where the "Bond-street mystery" took place, is pulling down madame's name, and after languishing in a jail *ad infinitum* she will come out to find her "beautiful" occupation gone "forever."

As for the noble Lord with the large nose—he has got a new hat and flourishes about town as nonchalant as ever—while Mrs. Borrodaile will probably receive back her money at the happy moment when Mrs. Lyon, will touch here from "Home, sweet Home."

The many curious cases where elderly English women in high life figure in a pitiably ridiculous light, prove that however beautiful and sensible they may be in youth, they are no longer sensible in maturity, and foolishly try to be "beautiful forever." No, women are taught too little self-dependence, and are forced to rely upon and servilely, unquestionably obey their fathers, husbands or brothers, so that when they are deprived of their natural protectors they are as helpless, as silly and as feeble as babies.

Like the Road murder, which was *not* solved by the confession of Constance Kent, many still contending she nobly sacrificed herself to remove suspicion from her father. "*Who* is William?" is a mysterious question which bids fair never to be determined, and *where* is William? a graver inquiry still, while the whole case is just "one of the things no fellow can understand," unless one fellow—Ranelagh—knows, and he won't tell.

THE RECENT RAILROAD DISASTER.

If anything so sickening, so terrible, so ghastly, can be a blessing, then should the English, and all who travel in their country, consider the late heartrending calamity at Abergele a blessing in the most shocking disguise—for it is to be hoped that they will at last, now that a lord and lady and several people of rank have been burnt to cinders, leave the doors unlocked of their "railway carriages."

Even when no accident occurs, nothing is more alarming and inconvenient than to be locked into an English car. There is never any water in it, and if the train stops for a few minutes one might jump out and get back in time; but no, one is locked in, and before one can call the conductor and get him to open the door the time is up, and the train moves on, leaving the passenger to suffer till the next stopping-place, where the same thing occurs again, so that a railway journey in England, even when unattended by accident, is most uncomfortable and distressing. The doors of the cars on some lines are left unlocked on one side only, for, unlike American cars, they are entered at each side, instead of each end; but suppose the train is thrown over, and falls on the side of the unlocked doors, one cannot escape by the doors which are locked. When poor old Mr. Briggs was attacked by Muller, he would have had a chance for his life if the doors of the car had been so he could open them—but he was locked into a moving box, where he was leisurely and brutally murdered. Any nation but the English would have put a stop to this barbarous and unnecessary practice of locking people in together in traveling, where any outrage may be committed; and every one has been perpetrated on these roads without the public uttering more than a feeble complaint loftily unheeded and persistently unattended to in high quarters. What mattered it that humble *Miss* Noorgirl was robbed or outraged, or plain old *Mr.* Briggs murdered? But it matters now when the flower of the nobility and the most illustrious of the land are locked into a box and burnt to ashes—men, women, and children—so charred and disfigured that they can only with difficulty tell whether some of the remains were those of *a large dog or of a child!* By this time you have the particulars of this dreadful tragedy. The London and Holyhead Limited Irish Mail, the fastest which runs, was approaching Slanderlas by a steep incline and a sharp curve, where some petroleum trucks had been shunted to allow the mail to pass. The trucks had been carelessly left upon the main down line, and, getting loose, rushed down upon the fated Irish Mail, and the petroleum igniting, four carriages were immediately wrapped in flames, and their caged-in occupants burned to death. The engine-driver, who was saved, says he saw the trucks coming, and, as he was going up an incline, putting on the breaks would have stopped the train, but this was of little use, as the petroleum cars were running down upon it. But for the petroleum the collision would have done no very serious injury; but the wretched passengers were covered with parafine, and roasted to death in burning oil.

The bodies have not been identified, except in a few cases by false teeth or jewelry. Up to the present, forty persons are known to be dead, and the ashes were put in small boxes, looking more like children's than grown people's coffins. Even the sex is unrecognizable in the majority of the dead.

VISITORS TO AMERICA.

But to turn from this horrible subject to something living and charming, let us speak of Mr. Bellew. Mr. Bellew is one of the most earnest, fervent and impassioned preachers in the English pulpit, and he is on the eve of starting for America to give some readings. There is no reader in the present century that can at all compare with this distinguished orator—not the late lamented Thackeray, nor even Dickens. Mr. Bellew is about 35 years of age only, although his hair is as silvery white as that of a man of eighty. A commanding person, full of dignity, while his large, black eyes flash with every varying sentiment. His voice is melodious and sonorous, and were he an actor, which nature, in endowing him with such unusual powers of eloquence and passion, intended he should be, there would be no one on any stage to equal him. He is sure to please my countrymen, as he is most un-English in appearance, manners, delivery of speech and feeling.

Another distinguished person, who is talking of paying us a visit, is Charles Reade. He is a tall, stately, handsome man, of about forty-five years of age, with hair just turning gray. He is most affable and witty in conversation, and "affects" the intellect of America, whose citizens, he says, are most appreciative readers of his works.

BRITISH PRUDERY.

To this glowing and powerful author we owe the expressive phrase of "prurient prudes"—one which finds prototypes in old England, by the bye. Dropping in at the St. James' Theatre, at Schneider's last benefit in London, I could not but think what "prurient prudes" composed that brilliant and noble audience. Schneider is old, has been handsome, is fat and has been and even will be vulgar to the last degree. The English audience rejoiced and were amused at certain indescribable things she did; but when it came to dancing the *can-can*, they would not permit it—not that anything could have been more coarse than her acting and stage business throughout, but you see the *can-can* has a bad name, and with Lord and Lady John Bull everything is in a name, Shakespeare to the contrary notwithstanding.

In a feeling leader on the death of Adah Isaacs Menken, the *Daily Telegraph* boldly declared that she had not done so much to debase the stage as Mme. Schneider, and the *Telegraph* was right, as it nearly always is.

The little French Theatre in Fourteenth-street presented to the most fastidious of spectators—the New-Yorkers—a better *ensemble* of "La Grande Duchesse," than did the French troupe here, with Schneider at their head.

THE SEASON—NEW PLAY.

London, which has been stifling with heat all the Summer, now begins to experience a disagreeable change—half the days are foggy and rainy. This is good for the theatres; for rain, which keeps people at home in the United States, sends them to places of amusement in England.

"After Dark" at the Princess' is crowding the house nightly, and may run a whole year. It is magnificently put upon the stage, and is exceedingly well acted in the male parts. Throughout the whole piece there runs a similarity to "Under the Gaslight," by Mr. Daly, and one can but admire Boucicault's wonderful skill in appropriation. He has made a broader, longer play, a deeper plot, but the effects, situation and ideas are the same. The scenery is of the "realistic" order; the opening scene, "Victoria Station" by night, with cabs waiting and passengers arriving, is certainly wonderfully reproduced; though why we should take such delight in seeing on canvas buildings which we pass by daily without an admiring glance, is difficult to explain. "They say" this famous playwright has at length written himself out, and broken down in health has retired to Italy to recuperate.

AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD.

As for theatres, American artists are struggling to obtain in England what has so long been accorded to English actors in America—fair opportunities and impartial criticism.

Mr. Boothroyd Fairclough opened at the Lyceum as *Hamlet*, on the 29th, and if there is not too much opposition to contend with, will no doubt be successful.

SOUTH ITALY.

Tricks Upon Strangers—Some of the Little Games Practiced by Hotel-keepers and Dealers in General.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Naples, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1868.

A little politeness is a profitable thing on the Continent, and sometimes goes far in the stead of more practical coin. But often those of us who have money think that we can afford to dispense with good breeding, and we have to pay dear for the dispensation. The landlord or tradesman, abroad, perhaps, receives all your blustering in the humblest manner, and never lets you know his opinion of you; but he indemnifies himself when he makes out your bill. The thorough want of personal independence, and the worship of the great cure-all is strikingly exemplified in the dealings of Southern Italians with tourists who wander into that lovely but degraded country. A Frenchman or a German, or a native of any continental country, will live for about one-half, and a native of the country for about one-third of what it really costs an American. These continental people have got the "open Sesame." For one thing, a kindred of languages is in their favor—the German countries excepted; and they know the average price of commodities—for the standard of prices remains the same with but little variation in all continental countries. Then, they are not proud—they do not figuratively kick their most humble servant, the landlord or the tradesman, every time they have dealings with him. A good understanding obtains between the patron and the patronized, because they know they are about fairly matched, and cannot cheat each other. And then a foreigner considers it a want of self-respect to fail in politeness to any one, no matter what be his rank or dress, and the most exalted rank does not exempt its wearer from this obligation. Ill-breeding is a very awful defect in the eyes of a foreigner. Be he high or low, he at once sets you down as a *parvenu*; if you, Madame, flounce into a seat in an omnibus and unnecessarily crowd the next person, or ostentatiously spread out your robes to the inconvenience of him or her, even if he or she be only your butcher or your laundress; or if you, Sir, forget the civility due between man and man, even to your bootblack—and it will be considered a smart thing to cheat a purse-proud blusterer, who will not take the trouble to choose civil words when crusty ones will cost him a good deal more.

Over here an Italian, be he landlord or tradesman, or hackman or beggar, considers it fair play to cheat a *forestiero*; and we Americans, who are *the forestieri*, we put money in our pockets and rush across the Continent to "do" Italy, and are set down in Naples with a very poor opinion of Italian enterprise. Italian energy and Italian cleverness, and with a firm intention not to get "fleeced." And when we come away we find out that the Italians have been more than a match for us; that we have paid twice or three times as much as the standard price for every morsel that we have eaten, every drop we have drunk and every knick-knack that we have bought.

"What did you pay for that?" says an Italian to his American friend, alluding to some article of vertu.

"Twenty-five francs, and I think it was a bargain at that. The dealer wanted thirty at first."

"And I could have bought it for you for five," says his Italian friend, with a smile.

The keeper of a popular pension, whom I know, lodges his own country people for about seven francs a day, and sometimes for six; and for the same accommodations will ask twelve and fifteen francs of a stranger.

The price fixed by law, for the small boats in the bay, which ply between the shore and the steamers, is fifty centimes, that is half a franc each person; and the boatmen, who can tell *forestieris* at a glance, invariably demand a franc of them, and clamors till he gets it; while a Neapolitan quietly hands over the correct fare and has no trouble.

Americans sometimes think they are living cheap because small things for which they are accustomed to pay more at home seem given away—but is there a man, woman or child who does not expect his or her fee in some shape? Ridiculously small ones, it is true—but all these *litties* mount up to a *mickle* in the end. Then, again, we forget the difference between foreign gold and silver, which are generally used by travelers on a short tour, and our own greenbacks. Sometimes enterprising travelers provide themselves with the Italian greenbacks, knowing that there is a premium on gold, and are made to believe that these cannot be passed without paying the interest. It should be known that paper currency circulates in Italy just as it does in America.

And the great difficulty is, that nothing short of a long residence in Italy will give you any idea of what is just and eqitable to be paid. On this point the natives all make common cause; they unite themselves into a sort of Masonic fraternity, having for its purpose the keeping up of a scale of prices, specially intended for the *forestieris* and as to what they pay among themselves, in the way of fixed prices—wild horses could not tear the secret from them! The community of interests is the most potent of charms and the most binding of incentives, and when you begin to see how far the ramifications of this net-work of imposition extend, you may well despair of ever getting any correct information on the subject.

"Can I live on such and such a sum in Italy?" mentioning some economical amount, which you have heard is sufficient for some old resident, is often asked.

And the answer of an experienced person invariably is:

"No, you cannot; but a native could, easily."

For in spite of all you can do, you will be overcharged as the tariff of the country goes, by all with whom you have dealings. Some foreigners who have been a considerable time in the country get along almost as well as the natives, but still, they are *forestieris*, and not being to the "manor born" they get imposed on oftener than they like it; they acknowledge it, but they know they cannot help themselves.

As for the people of the country—even those well up in the scale of society—it does take wondrous little for them to subsist upon. You would not believe how little, were I to state it. So it is no wonder the tradespeople are so voracious when they get hold of an outsider.

They have not the least idea of putting a proper valuation on their goods or their services. The prices which obtain among themselves being, according to our ideas, mere pittances, under the very best circumstances, Thus their idea is to get all they can out of the uninitiated, to make up for the deficit.

They will take all they can get—and stick at no lies to get it—but they are too abject to make a firm stand for their object. If you "Jew" them, they will usually go down step by step, at last ending with "The Signor can have it for what he chooses to give."

But if you do not understand their ways, you are almost sure to get worsted, because a Neapolitan will put up a thing at about twice or three times the price that he expects to get for it; and so, what you in your ignorance may consider an amazing come-down from his first demand, may still be a stiff price. I don't propose to discuss the bearings that old forms of government may have had upon national characteristics, but only to state facts.

"Talk about Yankees and wooden nutmegs," said our Consul at Naples one day when greatly beset at the Consulate by a horde of people—all with things to sell or favors to ask—"All the Yankees in Yankeeland would not be a match for these people with their talent for making nothing look like something; and their genius for making something off of nothing!"

And if you don't believe it, my excessively "cute" countrymen, come to Naples and see for yourself.

NEWS AGENCIES IN EUROPE.

Progress of the Cable Subscription List—Social and Political Advantages of the Enterprise—Havas' News Agencies in Europe—Reuter's London Agency—Woolf's Berlin Agency.

The last news from the French cable enterprise shows that it has met with considerable success in Paris and London, and other cities where subscription lists have been opened. The capital of the Company, it is known, has been fixed at $6,000,000, divided in sixty thousand shares of $100 each. The lists deposited at the banking-house of Emile Erlanger and at the *Société Générale de Crédit Industriel*, in Paris, were filling up rapidly. So of the list in the Union Bank of London, and of those in Berlin, Bremen and Amsterdam. The enormous profits made by the Anglo-American Cable Company, as well as the advantages presented by the French cable, are speaking so eloquently to the ears of capitalists, that it would not be surprising if, before the month is over, all the lists were closed and the required amount subscribed. The present English Company pays, it is known, a dividend of thirty-seven per cent. to the stockholders, besides the accumulation of a sinking fund raised to provide for the construction of a new cable. Its receipts for dispatches reach an average of $6,500 a day, sometimes they are as high as $10,000 a day, nearly two millions a year. The current expenses, during the same period, hardly rise to $200,000, leaving a profit of about one million and a half to the Company.

The power of transmission of the French cable is valued at a minimum of twelve words per minute, above double the amount which it is in the power of the English cable to give. The weight of the copper wire is on that account to be raised from three to four hundred pounds per knot. It has been calculated that in running the cable only ten hours a day, and in counting three hundred days in the year, the French cable would produce, at the rate of one dollar a word, the sum of nearly three millions per annum. The yearly expenses are valued at $150,000, so that the stockholders would pocket something like two millions and a half dividend, the interest on the capital deducted.

The French Cable Company having lowered its price down to a dollar a word, and offering besides a greater speed in the transmission of dispatches, expects to have a good share of business in the English market. It would certainly be a curious fact, if, owing to the improvements in the construction of the wires and to the directness of the lines, we were to receive our Liverpool quotations through a French channel, a thing which is by no means impossible. The German quotation will naturally take that line in preference to the other, so that, even now, the operation presents itself to the speculator under the most favorable aspect.

It is at the same time obvious that the very fact of a direct communication between the United States and France will necessary create a centre of business at the point where the dispatch will reach, viz., Brest and New-York. Brest will eventually become a regulating market like Liverpool. Our products and our securities will be in the former city an object of as much speculation as in the latter; rival markets will arise, which will in their struggle and by the simple effect of the competition enhance the value of our exchanges, and benefit both hemispheres. All this will be brought about eventually, if not immediately, by the single fact of the establishment of the new cable.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ADVANTAGES OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The advantages of the undertaking will not be simply commercial and financial; they will also be social and political. Here a vast field is open to the imagination, as well as to the enterprising spirit of the newspapers of New-York. Who knows if we shall not hereafter receive through the wires news of the latest fashions, the details of a ball at the Tuileries, a full speech in Parliament or at the Corps Legislatif? All these things are more than possible; they have a character of probability, giving them already the consistency of a fact. When this will happen then it will be time for news agencies to be on the alert and to develop themselves in the fullness of their attribution. According to all appearances they will become indispensable auxiliaries to newspapers, in fact, one of the principal departments of the Press. Reporters will have to be present in all the Courts of Europe, where they will receive as much attention as Ambassadors. Ambassadors and diplomacy will themselves sink into insignificance by their side, if they have not done so already. This kind of officials was very good, no doubt, under old monarchies, when the affairs of the States were confined to a few persons. But now that nations transact their business themselves, that political questions receive in full the powerful light of publicity, Cabinet secrets, diplomacy and Ambassadors are evidently things out of date. Consular agents are sufficient to fill up the business part of international transactions. The reporters and editors are doing the social and political, and news agencies the wholesale trade in that line.

BULLIER AND HAVAS' NEWS AGENCIES.

Bullier began to organize his service a little after the revolution of 1848; like all new things, its beginnings were humble; he began to sell one telegram to a paper, then to others, and so on. The article was then costly, and as French papers are not generally very rich, the article had but a very slow sale. Still the demand increased gradually, and the time came when Bullier thought of enlarging his business by taking a partner. He made choice of Havas, who was then a director of the Press under the Empire. Havas' brothers came afterward. Other partners followed in such a quantity that their number now reaches eight or nine persons. Besides these, the news agency employs nearly sixty persons, without mentioning thirty or forty clerks engaged in the advertising business. Among Bullier & Havas' employes was the celebrated Reuter, the head man of the London News Agency, and one of the *concessionaires* of the French cable. But when the war broke out Reuter found a way to transfer some of his telegrams to London, and soon went there himself. His success as a news agent must not be, however, attributed so much to his superior capacity as to the circumstances by which he found himself surrounded in England. English merchants and English newspapers have a keener appreciation of news as an object of speculation than the French, and will give more for them than any other people. This explains Reuter's success, and the rapid fortune he made in a very few years.

The Paris News Agency of Havas, Bullier & Co., is divided into three distinct and separate branches. There is the news department under Mr. Bullier's direction, and the correspondence department under that of Mr. Havas. These two departments are reunited in a large, but old, dingy and dilapidated building, of the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, looking just as bad as the establishment of the London *Times* at Blackfriars. As a general thing newspaper offices in England and France, and offices of publicity, are confined to the oldest part of the city, and the houses are among the poorest that can be found. But if the buildings are rickety the business is large. Havas' correspondence department is certainly one of the most important of France. This department has charge to supply Paris, the whole provincial papers, and a certain number of foreign organs of publicity, with the news of the day, commented in a sense favorable to the Government, which frequently gives itself the direction as to the manner in which they shall be presented. When we say that Havas supplies the whole Press of France with daily correspondence, this must not be understood in too exclusive a way. The departments have also an opposition Press, and that Press has got its special correspondences and news agencies in Paris. Still it is very difficult even for this kind of Press to escape altogether the influence of Havas, which exercises in Paris a kind of monopoly upon advertisements, as he does in telegrams, a consideration which more than once compelled the opposition Press to accept Havas' correspondence in order to get at the agency's advertisements.

As a general thing, save in great cities, the provincial newspapers take very few telegrams. They are satisfied in reproducing those which they clip from Parisian exchanges. The new law on the Press in giving birth to about forty or fifty new organs of publicity, belonging mostly to the opposition, will have, however, a tendency to modify this state of affairs. Since the establishment of these newspapers a liberal agency dealing in telegrams, correspondence and advertisements, has been started in Paris in competition to Havas; and as it is under the patronage of Deputies of the Left, whose sentiments harmonize with those of the people, its success is not doubtful.

REUTER'S AGENCY.

Reuter's London news agency, an off-shoot of Bullier & Havas, is far from having such extensive relations and such an influence as the latter, although, looked at simply as a telegram agency, we believe it to be more complete and to have a better organization than either Havas, in Paris, or Woolf, in Berlin. The Company over which Reuter presides, for he sold his business a few years ago to a joint stock association, has done more, we think, in establishing reliable agents all over the continent than either of the other houses; he has not, like Woolf, of Berlin, the reputation of dealing out *canards* to his customers; he is more enterprising than Havas, more liberal than both of them, and he spares neither trouble nor money to perfect his arrangements. He tried, at first, to supply the London papers with a correspondence, and he does it still; but very little of it is ever printed. English newspapers with honorable sentiment of independence, refused to receive correspondence from a man who is known to be a mere speculator, without conviction whatever, and who is, besides, habitually making money out of politics. He was so unscrupulous in transactions of this kind, that the majority of the London newspapers were denouncing him on all sides and expressing the wish that other news agencies should be established. This wish has been realized. The *Sun*, a London evening paper, edited with great ability, has started a correspondence agency for provincial papers; and Marlane, formerly Reuter's agent, has organized a news agency in London, for the purpose of supplying the London Press with news. Havas, of Paris, is going to establish himself in London, as Woolf has already done; so there will shortly be in that city four news agencies instead of one. The same competition will occur in Paris and Berlin, where Reuter has already, or will by-and-by locate agents, and where independent journals like the Cologne *Gazette*, the Frankfort *Journal*, the Augsburg *Gazette*, the *Liberté* and the *Temps* in Paris, have already their own telegraphic correspondents. Reuter has not, however, the same success as Havas as a corresponding and advertising agent. He does not possess, like the former, the support of the Government, and his firm does not meddle with advertisements.

WOOLF'S NEWS AGENCY.

Woolf, like Reuter, having made a fortune by speculating upon news, has withdrawn from the business which he nominally directs. He sold it two years ago to a joint stock company. He is now a gentleman of leisure, fond of society, good wines and good cigars, and, on the whole, a very agreeable man. For the last two years he and Reuter have been carrying war into one another's camp, Woolf taking Reuter's customers, Reuter those of Woolf, and both denouncing one another in the most energetic language. Some time ago, an effort was made by Havas, in Paris, to reconcile them, but it was of no avail. Neither of them could be pacified, and the war had to continue. They ceased to exchange news, and Reuter was compelled to establish agents all over Germany. For Woolf, the expenses resulting from this war were comparatively trifling; German morning newspapers being distributed at noon, a single agent in London is sufficient to telegraph to Berlin all that is contained in London papers, which, it is known, are out at six in the morning. So, on this side, Woolf has in reality no expenses; for his continental news he exchanges with Havas; and for his Italian, with Codini. He has it is true, an agent in Constantinople, and another in Egypt; but outside of Germany, no others, excepting St. Petersburg. His Parisian agent receives from Havas, news which he transfers to London and other places.

In the whole, the news business, such as it is carried on now, is more an object of speculation than the part of the news agents, than the expression of the social, or political truth such as it exists in the countries where they are established. European newspapers have frequently charged them with being mere instruments in the hands of home and foreign bankers, an assertion which although exaggerated in many cases, is not entirely unfounded. This evil can not be entirely eradicated, but lessened materially through the establishment of rival agencies watching each other, and denouncing all transactions of a doubtful character, and striving to get at the most reliable piece of news in advance one from the other.

The Recent Shooting Affair in Cambridge, Mass.

From the Boston Traveller of Sept. 16.

One of the most peculiar shooting cases ever recorded in this section transpired in the early part of the afternoon, yesterday, in a garden at the corner of Mt. Auburn-street and Brattle-square, near the University Press Building. There are facts which give this an air of importance which are not usually connected with such occurrences. John Owen, who once kept a large bookstore in Cambridge, and who was at one time a Unitarian clergyman, was the individual who made an unlawful use of fire-arms. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827, and at the Harvard Theological School in 1830. Of late years Mr. Owen has lived rather a secluded life, at his residence at the corner of Mt. Auburn-street and Brattle-square. The place has not been properly cared for, the fences are dilapidated, and a general air of desolation pervades the whole place. Boys have on several occasions picked up fruit in the garden, and been driven away. Yesterday, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a young man named Michael Sheen, who is about 18 years of age, and resides in Old Cambridge, entered the premises of Mr. Owen, and was engaged in picking up some of the windfall fruit, when Owen discharged a pistol at him, the charge taking effect in the back of Sheen, at the base of the spine. It is said that three shots were fired, but if this was the case, only one took effect. Sheen was stooping at the time, and had committed a trespass, but not larceny, as he was eating the fruit where he stood. Sheen was immediately properly cared for, and on the recommendation of physicians who were called, he was removed to the Massachusetts General Hospital. The affair drew a large crowd to the spot, and the excitement was increased by the arrest of Owen, who was taken into custody by Officers Ames and McIntire. When the facts became generally known, the friends of Sheen collected in large numbers, and it was at one time feared that violent measures might be indulged in, as there were demonstrations made which indicated the desire of the crowd to get possession of Owen and handle him pretty roughly, to say the least. Owen was lodged in the Station-house, and during the evening Hon. Charles Sumner, who also graduated at Cambridge in 1830, and other friends, were asked to visit him, which they did. This morning arrangements were made to arraign the prisoner, and it being found that Sheen was still alive, the case was continued until to-morrow, Owen furnishing bail in $2,000 for his appearance. The ball still remains in Sheen's body, and though he is expected to recover, it will be many weeks before he will be able to work again, as the wound is in a dangerous spot. There is considerable indignation expressed among the Irish citizens over this affair, and the examination will doubtless draw a large crowd of spectators. We have heard of no reasons assigned for the strange conduct of Owen by his friends.

Mr. Owen's account of the affair is as follows: He says that he was informed by a girl in the house that three boys were in the garden, shaking one of his trees. He took a small pistol, went to the door, and saw two boys on the ground picking up apples, and as the tree was shaking supposed that the other boy must be in it. Raising the pistol he took aim at the upper part of the tree, with no intention of injuring any one, and fired. The two boys on the ground started off, and immediately afterward he saw a third walk away deliberately from the tree. He then fired again at the tree, to frighten the boy, and as the boy did not seem to be at all alarmed, he fired again. The boy left the garden, and Mr. Owen returned to the house, not supposing, he says, that he had hurt any one. He was first informed that one of the boys had been wounded by a Cambridge Police officer, and at once proceeded to the Station-house with him.

The Express Robbers in Canada—The Testimony of Den Thompson.

The telegram in the Times yesterday alluded to the testimony of Den Thompson, who has been on trial for participation in the Express robbery, and was discharged on Wednesday. It was intended to show that the robbery was planned with the coöperation of the Express messenger Brown. The Toronto *Telegraph* of Thursday gives the testimony in full as follows:

"I know Putnam Wilson Brown; have known him eight years; I saw him during latter part of last April; I have seen him in communication with the prisoners often before that time; the conversation was as to the best manner to embezzle this money from the Express Company; the plan was arranged between Morton, Brown, Thompson, and myself; the plan was that upon his return trip from New-York they were to meet him at Albany; they were to see him when he went from the old depot to the office of the Express Company with his packages; if there was any one on his car with him as a passenger, Brown was to let them know; if there was no person in his car, they were to get into the car; if he had any one in the car, they were to go to Greenbush, opposite Albany; he was to leave his car for a moment to get some water; Mr. Morton was to put on a conductor's cap and order the man out of the Express car, in the absence of Brown; Messenger Brown was then to ask the person on his return what the conductor (Morton) had said to him, and to tell him to get into the passenger car; if he had no money, Brown was to give him money to pay his fare; they were to ride in the car to near New-York—on the Express car—and cut the door as if it had been done from the outside, and when they got near New-York they were to take the money and handcuff him; I saw him tied as an experiment before he left New-York on his last trip.

Mr. Patterson—What! on the first of May?

Witness—No, but before that, as an experiment [laughter;] the matter of the affidavit which Brown was to make after the robbery, was made out before he started on the trip—what he was to swear to about the description of these two men; it was quite the reverse of the true description; he tried the gag in his mouth.

Mr. McMichael—He ought to have kept it in. [Laughter.]

Witness—This was before he started; Mr. Morton got a note from Buffalo; his description here of the way in which he was tried was nearly like the plan arranged upon; after this arrangement was entered into, Morton and Thompson left for Albany to meet the train; I never saw Moore in my life till I came to Toronto previous to the races at Brantford; on the night the money was taken I was at Greenpoint; I went over there to play, but did not play until after ten o'clock; I swear positively that Brown consented to an arrangement that they should rob him; he was to be handcuffed to make it appear he had no hand in the robbery; I saw Brown here afterward; I know he received some part as his share of the robbing; he got it in Toronto; he was to get $10,300 as his share; I saw $5,000 of it paid him at the entrance of the theatre there; the package of money was handed to him; Brown left New-York on Saturday, the 1st of August, at 5 P. M.; I was not with him; I next met him at Whitby on the following Tuesday; I am positive that Brown was paid $5,000, but not that he got $10,300."

Death of a Distinguished Chinese Merchant of San Francisco.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1868.

Thousands who have visited California—among them the members of the Colfax Party—will remember with pleasure the fine old Chinese merchant, Chy Lung, as he was generally called, the best representative of his class in California, and one of the most polite gentlemen and enterprising merchants of any nationality to be found here or elsewhere. He came here in 1850, and immediately commenced business as a merchant, importing teas, opium, silk and lacquered goods, Chinese groceries, &c., &c., extensively, and soon built up a large wholesale and retail trade, which extended over a large part of California and the Pacific coast, and has continued undiminished up to the present time. He was noted for his correct business habits, strict probity and honor, and polite and courteous manner. Chy-Lung's word was always as good as any man's bond for any amount, and with him to promise was to perform to the very letter.

The *Alta* says of him:

"Intelligent and highly educated in his own language and literature, hospitable and charitable, he was respected by all classes, and the mean prejudice of caste and race, never displayed by him, was seldom exhibited toward him by any one in our community. He was particularly noted for his liberality toward charitable objects. During our civil war he gave liberally toward the Sanitary Relief Fund, and was thanked therefor by Father Bellows, in a special letter from New-York. When the great Sacramento flood of 1861-'62 brought desolation and distress to so many American households, his liberality was manifested toward our people and his own alike, no call for a contribution by our Relief Committee passing unheeded by him. His commercial sagacity was well known, and his enterprise was as great as that of any of our American or European merchants. The firm had a house in Shanghae, one at Canton, another at Hong Kong, and recently one in Yokohama, in addition to that in San Francisco."

Only a few days since, I was talking with the old gentleman about the Pacific Railroad, and he expressed his determination to visit Chicago and New-York as soon as it was completed, with a view of establishing stores in those places, but death, which occurred on last Monday night, put an end to his plans of extended enterprise. Chun Lock was seized with the dropsy, and might perhaps have recovered, but he obstinately adhered to the practice of the Chinese physicians—of whom he had five—and died according to rule and like a true son of the Central Flowery Empire, in the faith of Confucius (Kwong-Fu-See.) The Chinese do not style their mercantile houses as we do, J. Smith & Co., or B. Jones & Son, but each store or firm has some poetical appellation, and the senior partner is known by that name generally, as Chy-Lung or Hop-Kee. The style of the firm, "Chy-Lung & Co.," is simply a fanciful appellation, meaning, as as near it can be translated into English, "the beneficent dragon." By this designation or title he was usually known, but his real name, as seen on the coffin-plate, was, as I have stated, Chun-Lock. The names of Chinese firms are usually of this character, the names of the partners in the firm not appearing therein. His age was 53 years, by our method of computation. He leaves an immense fortune—said to be from $250,000 to $500,000 at the least—and his extensive business will go on as before, under the old style, the interest of his family being cared for by his surviving partners.

He was a native of the province of Canton, (Quang-Tung,) China, where his family, consisting of a wife and two or three children, reside, and where his remains, now resting in the vault at Lone Mountain, will eventually be sent for final interment in the soil which has belonged to his ancestors centuries before the written history of our race commenced.

He knew not the Christian's God, and professed not the Christian faith; but I would sooner stand in his shoes at the resurrection than in those of many a man I could name who denounce his faith and his race, and believe that outside of their Church there is no salvation.

The *Alta* thus describes the funeral:

"The remains of Chun Lock, clad in costly robes of embroidered satin, were yesterday morning laid on a mattress in the store, and were covered with a rich red satin fabric. The usual incense sticks and colored wax candles were burning at the foot of the body, and vessels containing tea, pork, rice and eggs were by the side. There was a quantity of brown paper cut into slips, on each of which was a Chinese inscription. These were burned by the friends of deceased, as they arrived to view the remains, and the ashes placed in a cauldron close at hand. The Buddhist priest, clad in a blue satin robe, arrived at 11:30 A. M., and commenced the performance of ceremonies. He used a bell and cymbals as he proceeded, and from time to time passed burning masses of paper over the corpse. He stood before a table on which were a quantity of articles, and chanted prayers in a clear and not unmusical voice. At the conclusion the body was placed in a metallic coffin, which was ornamented with silver plate and handles. On the former was a very brief inscription in Chinese character, and the words "Chun-Lock." There was an absence of the full ceremonies at Chinese funerals; they were short and simple. Soon after 1 P. M. the coffin was placed in a hearse drawn by four gray horses. A large number of carriages followed the body to Lone Mountain, where it was placed in a receiving vault prior to the transmission to China for final interment. There was a considerable number of citizens present to witness the ceremonies, and pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased."

Solar Engines—Who is the Inventor?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of your paper of the 10th inst. an article appeared under the following title: "The Coal Problem and Solar Engine." Referring first to the discussion of Sir Wm. Armstrong and others respecting the prospective exhaustion of the coal beds of Great Britain and Europe, you say, "A problem, however, as old as the invention of the steam-engine. But it has been reserved for the distinguished engineer, Capt. Ericsson, to supply a new fuel in the place of coal, and a new motor in the place of steam. His device is as novel in conception as it promises to be astounding in result. In brief, his scheme is to collect and concentrate the radiating heat of the sun, and to use it for the production of motive power. He feeds his furnace, so to speak, from the sun. This motor he calls the Solar Engine."

Now, Mr. Editor, while we have no desire to detract one iota from the justly-earned reputation of Capt. Ericsson as an inventor, yet so far as collecting and concentrating the radiant heat of the sun is concerned, as a source of heat for practical purposes, the invention belongs to a citizen of New-York.

Years ago, Dr. Elmer had taken up this subject and has devised a means of concentrating the radiant heat of the sun for the purpose of warming and ventilating our dwellings and public buildings. In 1851, articles were published in the German papers respecting the use of solar heat upon Dr. Elmer's plan. He also published a small pamphlet on ventilation in 1863, in which the *thermæ* there referred to had reference to solar heat for warming the atmosphere of our dwellings.

He also invented the solar ventilating shaft, which is operated by the sun's rays. These facts are well known to several chemists, physicians, engineers, and others. He also proposes to use solar heat for culinary and other purposes.

The plan of employing artificial heat in connection with solar heat, when the latter is insufficient—as in the night time or in cloudy weather—is already an accomplished fact, and has led to the invention and completion of the electro-thermærial, an important instrument for heating and purifying the atmosphere of our dwellings. He is also the originator of the climozonator, which is intended to be used in connection with solar heat for ventilation. The climozonator is an instrument, as its name indicates, for ozonizing the atmosphere, and is intended for tropical and sub-tropical climates, rendering the air within doors pure, cool and invigorating.

The idea of originating a solar engine belongs to Capt. Ericsson, so far as I know; but the collection or storing up of heat derived from the sun's rays and the concentration and application of the heat so obtained for practical purposes in general, belongs to Dr. Elmer, of New-York City.

"Honor to whom honor is due."

W. A. SMITH, Engineer, New-York City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 20, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

The new settlers upon the Republican and Solomon Rivers, in Kansas, are in very destitute circumstances, and the people of the State are called upon to render them aid. Responsible parties who have visited their settlements, say that from 1,600 to 2,000 men, women and children are unable to help themselves, their supplies and their resources having been swept away by the Indian raids of Aug. 13 and 14.

A man named DORR, a resident of Derry, N. H., attacked his mother with an ax on Tuesday, and split her head open, because she restrained him from going for liquor, and threw away a quantity of tobacco he was steeping for drink. He has been arrested and is now in jail.

The City Council of St. Paul, Minn., has appropriated $12,000 for the relief of the Red River sufferers. It is thought that a sufficient amount has now been raised to supply all their wants.

The first snow of the season fell at Helena, Montana Territory, on the 13th inst. A second storm occurred on the 15th.

A freight train on the New-York Central ran off the track near Fairport, N. Y., a day or two since, and four cars were smashed up. No person was injured. The cause of the accident was a broken wheel.

ROBERT LYME, Esq., one of the oldest citizens of Rochester, N. Y., died very suddenly at his home on Friday. He seemed to be enjoying good health only a few moments before his death occurred. He was a native of Edinburgh, and came to this country and to Rochester in 1834.

Dr. JOHN SMITH, formerly of Lawrenceville, Penn., who was convicted over a year ago for passing and having in his possession, with the intention of passing, counterfeit national currency, has been pardoned from the Penitentiary by Gov. GEARY. SMITH was convicted at the August term, 1867, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He, therefore, had nearly six years to serve yet.

A fire in Lynchburg, Va., on Thursday morning, destroyed several buildings, including two dwellings and two tobacco factories. The latter were occupied by SHELTON and RUCKER, and by JOHN W. MURRELL. The occupants of one of the houses were obliged to escape from a second story window.

The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Association, at its annual dinner on the 17th, passed a resolution requesting Gen. BURNSIDE to take into consideration the subject of having a reunion of the Ninth Army Corps, in Boston or Providence, at some future time. Rhode Island had a large interest in the Ninth Corps, and would like to welcome to her borders its representatives from other States.

A flag man, named EDWARD MALONE, with a company of Government surveyors, near Fort Kearny, was killed by Indians on Wednesday last. The remainder of the company escaped, losing their instruments and supplies.

The first snow of the season in Pennsylvania fell at Meadville on Thursday afternoon. The flakes fell quite briskly for a few minutes.

The evening express train on the Shore Line ran over and instantly killed PATRICK BAGLEY, of Bradford, Conn., on Thursday, at a curve in the railroad in Fair Haven. The unfortunate man was literally torn in pieces. He was intoxicated, and was probably sitting on the track when struck by the engine.

The house of Mr. PROSHER STANNARD, in the village of Madison, Conn., was entered by thieves on Thursday evening and thoroughly ransacked, but nothing of great value was taken. The thieves had knocked at the door for admittance, and when it was opened they suddenly rushed in, seized the three occupants, gagged and tied them, so that they could not interfere or obtain assistance. It is thought that they were after a sum of money which had recently been paid to Mr. STANNARD.

An extensive fire occurred yesterday at HIGGINS & Co.'s carpet factory, by which a loss estimated at $250,000 has been sustained, and 1,100 persons thrown out of employment. The factory and its contents are fully insured.

The will of EDWIN A. STEVENS was opened on Thursday. His entire property is estimated at $50,000,000, $26,000,000 of which is in Hoboken and Jersey City. He bequeaths $150,000 for the erection of an educational institution, and an endowment of $500,000 for its support. He further bequeaths $1,000,000 for the completion of the Stevens Battery.

There was a violent snow storm on the White Mountains near the head of the new Mount Washington Railroad, on last Wednesday. The snow fell rapidly, and was measured in places to the depth of a foot and a half.

JAMES WHELPLEY, employed on a new ship in Messrs. SMITH & CURTIS' yard, East Boston, was instantly killed on Thursday forenoon by his head being crushed between a timber and heavy plank which he was in the act of passing through a port hole.

In August last, a stranger obtained a cashier's check, for eight dollars and thirty cents, from the National Union Bank of Woonsocket, R. I., another from the Woonsocket National Bank, and a third from the Cumberland National Bank. These three checks have now appeared with the amount in each changed from eight thirty to eighty thirty. These checks were made payable to a Mrs. A. T. SANBORN.

WM. A. COMSTOCK, who was killed by the Indians, near Fort Hayes, Kansas, was nephew of D. D. COMSTOCK, of Corning, N. Y., and for several years resided with him, attending school in that village. He had been in the Government employ for a number of years, as scout, interpreter and guide, and, being a young man of unusual capacity, he was last Spring employed by Gen. SHERIDAN in some responsible position in his Department, and while in the discharge of his duties on the Solomon River he was shot by one of a company of Indians who professed to be friendly. The Omaha *Herald* refers to him as daring, skillful and generous, and one who had many friends. He was probably about 23 years old, and was a son of H. H. COMSTOCK, deceased, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada has been further prorogued until the 29th of October.

S. W. LAUGHTON, of Rockland, Me., County Sheriff, is missing. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with. A large party of citizens were searching for him yesterday.

There is a scarcity of money in Delaware. Collectors, generally, find it impossible to collect the United States direct tax in some counties without writs of distraint. An effort will be made to induce the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to postpone the time for making returns—until the farmers can realize something from their crops. The peach failure has proved a terrible blow to many of the farmers. The favorable prospects late in the Spring induced many to "branch out," and they are now pushed to meet their obligations. So complete is the failure in this fruit that orchards numbering 3,000 or 4,000 trees have not yielded a single basketfull.

JOHN E. HAYES, editor of the Savannah *Republican*, whose death has been announced, was formerly a resident of Boston. He was in the army, and joined in SHERMAN's "march to the sea." When Savannah was captured, he procured control of the *Republican*, and transformed it into a Union paper.

JOHN BAME, a resident of Laibersville, Penn., was run over by a train on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, on Friday, and killed. The accident occurred at "Coleman's Siding," at a point where there is a very short curve in the road.

More burglaries have been committed in Syracuse. The people are aroused, and determined to put a stop to the work.

The Foreign Demand for Our Breadstuffs.

Mr. DELMAR, of the Bureau of Statistics, in reviewing our foreign commerce for the year ending June 30, expresses some views with respect to the wants of Great Britain arising from drought which come short of exhibiting their full extent. Such an error may not only induce our farmers to part with their grain at unremunerative prices, but also have an immediate influence on the price of grain on the Corn Exchange, where the buyers for foreign account meet our sellers daily in negotiation. The trade now stands inactive, Liverpool buyers being under restriction as to price, and New-York holding firmly, the question being which shall give way. The remarks of Mr. DELMAR are as follows:

"In this connection it may be worthy of remark that owing to the partial failure of the root and grass crops in England this year by drought, considerable quantities of hay have been purchased in our markets and shipped to England to supply the demand for fodder. This is a somewhat novel article of export, and the shipments of this year may lead to important consequences in the future. It should not be understood that the English drought has affected the crop of cereals. On the contrary, the wheat crop of England is said to be of more than average quantity and quality. The failure of pasturage, however, by occasioning the necessity of an unusual slaughter of animals, is expected to occasion an increased demand for American dairy products."

Leaving out of view the criticism which readily presents itself on the deduction made by Mr. DELMAR, that there will be an "increased demand for American dairy products," occasioned by an "unusual slaughter of animals," we proceed to the question, whether the demand resulting from the drought will not be much superior to this, and extend also and largely to breadstuffs and other food. "It should not be understood," says Mr. DELMAR, "that the English drought has effected the crop of cereals." This statement is wholly erroneous.

The English papers by the late arrivals contain the Board of Trade returns for the seven months ending July 1, 1868, of the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom. The quantity imported amounts to 20,706,731 hundred weight, against 17,744,178 for the first seven months of 1867, and 13,784,435 for the like period in 1866. The excess for the first seven months of this year amounts to 2,962,613 hundred weight over the quantity imported for the like period in 1866, but notwithstanding this excess, there were diminished receipts, as compared with the corresponding period of 1867, from *Russia*, of 1,093,183 hundred weight, from Prussia of 1,669,288 hundred weight, while there is an increase from Turkey and her provinces on the Black Sea of 844,223 hundred weight, from Egypt of 2,324,088 hundred weight, *from the United States of* 2,948,880 *hundred weight*, and from British North America of 247,675 hundred weight. This increased importation into England, at so early a stage of the drought, the diminution in the receipts from Russia and Prussia, although near, and a large increase in those from the United States, may be taken as indicating where the drought prevails, and what localities are capable of furnishing supplies.

Russia has been so devastated with immense fires in portions of it extending through forests and over fields and meadows, that it is impossible they could have happened without the leaves and herbage having become thoroughly parched by drought, equal in many districts to that which prevailed in England. The following from the Manchester *Guardian* of the 5th of September probably exaggerates their character:

"Fires are still raging in every part of Russia, laying waste towns, villages and forests. St. Petersburg is so full of smoke that persons are obliged in spite of the stifling heat, to sit with windows and doors hermetically closed, in daily fear of suffocation."

Prussia also suffers to some extent from drought. The diminished exports of grain from these countries to England doubtless result from a necessity to hold on to what remains of the crop of 1867, more tenaciously than usual, although British agents are in every grain-exporting locality, purchasing when the terms suit their limits, the impression being general in all foreign markets, that the English crop of cereals as Mr. DELMAR observes, is "*of more than the average quantity and quality.*" Our supplies of Indian corn, barley, flour, bacon, lard, tallow, cheese, butter, oil cake, clover seed, &c., have also been called for from England, in excess of previous years, at increased prices, and whatever may be the fall of rain there between the 11th and 12th of August, when it commenced, and the time of frost, (the fall was followed by a week of dry weather,) our breadstuffs and food will be largely required in England up to the period of the harvest of 1868. In the September Circular of FRASER, SON & Co., relating to the trade in cotton and cotton goods of Manchester, they show in what direction the interests tend, and the marvelous qualities of the soil so easily restored:

"This (the rain) has had a very beneficial influence upon the grass and root crops of the country which had become parched and nearly burned up, but have recovered wonderfully during the past two or three weeks and the fears once entertained as to a deficient supply of food for the cattle during the winter are now rapidly passing away. The wheat harvest has been a magnificent one, not only at home but all over the world, and from the abundant and superior quality of the crops, and the great fall that has already taken place in prices, there is every prospect of comparatively low rates ruling for breadstuffs for some time to come. *This must exercise a favorable influence upon the home trade*, which has lately begun to show more decided symptoms of activity, and as before observed, providing *cotton can be only kept down*, * * we may reasonably look for a gradual return to a better state of things in this department of our market, and anticipate a vigorous and healthy demand for home consumption during the ensuing autumn months."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of the last week in August, referring to the drought as it appeared in July, remarks that:

"By and by it begun to be whispered, half doubtfully, that this want of rain was doing the turnips no good. But still the blazing sun and the cloudless sky greeted us morning after morning as regularly as they greeted Enoch Arden on his lonely island. At length the papers took it up. *The secret could no longer be kept.* The Summer, like a sick monarch whose illness is only made public when the case grows desperate, was announced to be in a high fever."

That there is a deep interest not to let too much of the *secret out*, and to run down prices for our productions for the benefit of their manufacturing profits, is very evident, as to which, so far as grain is concerned, the *Mark Lane Express*, of Aug. 31—the highest authority—gives this information and advice:

"There is indeed nothing in the general aspect of the European and American harvests to leave the impression that the new produce, if good, will place us in the position we have been used to for an average of years; to run down prices, therefore, is to produce a false confidence and authorize a wasteful improvidence."

Messrs. J. & C. STURGE, of Birmingham, in their circular of the 3d of September, quiet their manufacturing region with the assurance that the number of grain-laden ships on passage continues to increase, being now about 600 against 520 at this time last year, and they add:

"The yield is, on the whole, favorably spoken of, and we think that the wheat crop is above an average in the United Kingdom, but it must be borne in mind that last season, owing to the very early harvest, we had only eleven months' consumption to provide for; in the coming one we shall probably require a thirteen months' supply. Still, as Spain (a country of small consuming power,) seems to be the only country besides our own in which supplies are required, *we do not see much opening for the surplus production of the rest of the world.*"

The trade of this year has developed some features of the British market which will probably produce caution here, although it seems clear that their last year's crop is exhausted, and their present crop of all kinds is generally much below an average. Buyers do not take more than they can use in a short time—appearing careless about the future—and the market has advanced during their operations and declined afterwards. When the price of grain rises in England, it rises elsewhere instantaneously. If their home supply and foreign shipments shall overtake or exceed the demand, prices will fall; but in view of the drought in parts of Russia, Spain, France and Prussia, as well as Great Britain and Ireland, the demand for our food products, we repeat, will be active at remunerative prices until the world is supplied with the blessing of a new crop.

English Comment on Grant's Unpretending Character.

Usually transatlantic speculation on American politics is not fairly entitled, perhaps, to the weight of authority which we like to ascribe to it; and yet, when it comes in the form of concession from an unfriendly Press, it is worthy of note. Since the death and decomposition of the *Index*, few English journals, probably, would contest with the *Standard* the palm for admiration of the defunct Confederacy and rancorous hate of its conqueror. Yet even from the *Standard* is wrung at length this tribute to Gen. GRANT: "Whatever may be the faults of Gen. GRANT's character, a craving for extravagant praise or self-glorification of his past life is not among them. He is in the habit of speaking of himself with great modesty and reticence; or it would be more accurate to say that, as a general rule, he is in the habit of not speaking of himself at all." This the *Standard* is impelled to avow in the midst of a general depreciation of GRANT's "statesmanship," and of the Republican Party, which has chosen him for its standard-bearer.

What is it that provokes this tribute from a bitter detractor? It may well be the imperturbable spirit of GRANT, which, in the midst of a galling partisan warfare against his well-earned military fame, has preserved, without a single break, a self-imposed silence, and forced a similar reticence on his intimate subordinates and comrades. That high and manly quality which leaves partisan slanders unanswered, and under the most stinging provocation will not suffer personal dignity to be lowered by squabbles with anonymous assailants in the public Press, attracts admiration even from enemies.

A remarkable feature of Gen. GRANT's military career was, that he was always content to let his actions speak for themselves. He never had any defence to make of alleged mistakes, and he had no trumpet to blow over his victories. As by temperament he is a man that "fortune's buffets and rewards has ta'en with equal thanks," so he has always been indifferent to the rash censures of friend or foe. He never compromised his official position and authority by outbursts of temper against distrustful subordinates, nor was he wont to turn out of his way to refute the venomous personal attacks of those brother officers whose fortune or whose fault it was to be less successful than he.

Some other Generals had the misfortune to be always under a necessity of making excuses. Somehow their campaigns were always such as to require elaborate vindication. Gen. GRANT, on the contrary, has never had any of his campaigns to defend. Before he got through with them they have defended themselves. Nor does he to-day need any apologist. He need thank nobody for coming to his rescue against the shafts of malice; for the mere recital of his career, with the aim to attack it, reveals such a lustrous bead-roll of victories that the malignant comment of the reviewer is refuted even by the admitted historic facts.

In 1864, at the last Presidential canvass, the Democrats (who, by the way, are now arguing that only a civilian can be the best man for the Chief Magistracy,) nominated a distinguished soldier, and fought the campaign out on the military line. But they had a dreary time of it. It was one protracted series of defences, excuses, explanations and apologies, that they were forced to make for their candidate. They were always telling what *might* have been, and the quantites of *ifs* that went into the military editorials on MCCLELLAN's career were surprising. Of Gen. GRANT his supporters do not say what might have happened, but what *did* happen. He, meanwhile, keeps silent regarding his deeds, knowing well enough that his light shines on every illumined battle-page of his country's history.

As regarding his military prowess, so regarding his own estimate of his civil qualifications, he has preferred to keep a studious, modest, and manly reserve—liking best to make no promises, and to beherald himself with no personal bravado. It is this very quality which has attracted the eulogy of the *Standard*, which is a disbeliever in GRANT. This paper quotes the famous anecdote which immortalized the Texas editor, who, driven to desperation by the prostration of all his attempts to "draw out" Gen. GRANT, at length bluntly said: "Well, General, what shall I say to our people about your opinions when I go home?" "Say nothing, Sir," answered GRANT, and the editor gave him up as a hard case. This, we repeat, the *Standard* quoted the other day with praise, and it adds, "When Gen. GRANT converses upon the subject of the war, as he will sometimes do, he never alludes to the part which he took in it, but is fond of dwelling upon SHERMAN's services."

In fine, it is curious to note how European critics, be they never so unfriendly to GRANT and the cause for which he fought, yet often pay unstinted tribute to his manly qualities—to these self-same qualities which trouble the petty partisan detractors of the American Press, and whose existence they day after day deny. Hardly as these critics across the water may think of the American Union, they admit that GRANT is man enough to govern it well; and, in their arraignment of the Republican Party for what they conjecture to be its policy, they do not commit the fault of ignoring the substantial virtues of its standard-bearer.

An Intolerable Nuisance.

At this season of the year our wholesale merchants are dispatching to their customers the goods purchased for the Fall trade, and, if we may judge from the merchandise-obstructed sidewalks of many of the streets in the lower part of the City, a heavy and profitable business is in progress. Such evidences of prosperity are gratifying, but we doubt whether the public is willing, on account of these busy signs, to surrender all its rights of locomotion to our traders. Some of these storekeepers just now seem to forget entirely, in the hurry and pressure of their business, that others have privileges which they ought to consider, and they boldly display their wares over the entire sidewalks. This is done without let or hindrance on the part of the authorities, and with a reckless lack of conscience on the part of the offenders. In some streets which we have in mind it is utterly impossible to move forward without taking to the carriage-ways, which ordinarily are unclean, and which, at all times, are particularly inconvenient and dangerous for women and children, requiring a surrender of the plainest rights of locomotion which ought not to be exacted of citizens of either sex. We may illustrate this grievance by pointing to the lower part of Barclay-street, where the obstructions from crates, barrels and boxes are intolerable. At the lower end, in particular, the obstructions are not those of goods merely *in transitu*. They are permanent occupations of the sidewalks by all sorts of produce. To pass from the Hoboken Ferry to Broadway through this street is a temper-taxing, clothes-destroying, time-wasting operation, which there is no shadow of reason for inflicting upon the thousands of people who daily have to run the gauntlet of these shameful impositions. So gross an outrage upon the public would not be borne a single day by any other people in the world, and it is a great pity that our own citizens will meekly submit to oppression of this sort when the remedy for it is within their reach.

The Police, however, ought to be compelled to look into this matter and mitigate the evil. Their power is ample if they only chose to enforce it, and it is clearly their duty to afford the relief which is demanded. An ordinance of the Common Council is in existence which requires every merchant to provide himself with a permit from the Mayor for the receipt and delivery of goods on the sidewalks. If he does not so provide himself, he can be prosecuted and fined; and if he abuses the license which has been granted, the permit can be revoked on making the complaint before the Mayor. It surely is as much the business of the Police to enforce this as any other City ordinance; but they persistently refuse to do their duty in this regard, in spite of repeated applications.

A concerted and vigorous prosecution of the law would abolish the nuisance forever. Such an experiment was tried some time since in Broadway with success, and similar happy results would follow if the trial were made in other thoroughfares.

Hall's Arctic Expedition.

On the 24th of May, 1845, Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, with Captains CROZIER and FITZJAMES, in the *Erebus* and *Terror*, carrying in all 138 persons, sailed from Greenhithe, England, on an Arctic expedition. The last that was heard from this expedition was a dispatch dated July 12, 1845; since then, this expedition and its fate have been a profound mystery, affecting the interests of the civilized world for nearly a quarter of a century. Coals, provisions, clothing and other necessities, were deposited by the English and American Governments in such places in the Arctic seas that they might prove serviceable to the crews of the two missing vessels. Expeditions were undertaken to search for them, but with no satisfactory results. The British Government on March 7, 1860, offered a reward of £20,000 to any party or Government that should discover or render efficient assistance to the missing crews. Between 1848 and 1865, over a score of expeditions had been undertaken in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's lost company, but with no success.

It has been left to the enterprise of an American—Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, of New-York—to set on foot the first expedition which has got hold of any reliable traces of, or any tangible facts, relating to the missing expedition. Capt. HALL was intrusted with the arduous undertaking to clear up this romantic mystery. This enterprise promises to quiet the agitated hearts of Christendom concerning the whole affair.

A few days ago Dr. GOOLD, of Dublin, who has for the past two years been in the Polar regions, arrived in this City, and reported that he had spent a considerable time with Capt. HALL, at Repulse Bay, in August of last year. He states that Mr. HALL had traced directly the fate of the two last survivors of the Franklin expedition, and had obtained some relics substantiating the reports made to him by the natives. In 1866 he had heard from some of the Esquimaux that only two years before Capt. CROZIER and a stewart of one of the missing vessels, had died in the neighborhood of Southampton Island, while on their way to that place. From these natives Capt. HALL had obtained Capt. CROZIER's gold chronometer, (made by ARNOLD & DENT, of London,) and several other articles which CROZIER and his companion had in their possession. These relics Dr. GOOLD saw and handled.

It is a curious fact that if Capt. HALL had in his former expedition been able to push his researches, he would, instead of simply finding traces of Capt. CROZIER, have found that gentleman himself, and been able to obtain from him a statement covering the whole of the lost history of FRANKLIN's expedition. This glorious opportunity is now irretrievably lost. It is almost painful to think that the loss was occasioned by so small a space of time intervening between the daring discoverer and those two unfortunate explorers who had for nearly a score of years braved the perils of an Arctic region. No less painful is the thought that Capt. CROZIER and his companion lost their lives (either by natural death or—as is suspected—by violence,) when so near the haven of rest and refuge.

An effort will be made by Capt. HALL to obtain the records of the expedition, which are now believed to be in King William's Land—a country which is inhabited by tribes hostile to those with which the Captain has been hitherto acquainted. To guard against hostile attack, HALL will take with him five Europeans and will also have a powerful escort of Esquimaux. We hope he will have success. If he does, and certainly if he succeed in reaching the open sea and returning by way of Behring's Straits, this will be the last of Arctic expeditions. At least, the world will have been satisfied with its search after Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and the Northwest Passage.

The Labor Exchange.

The letter of the Governor of Wisconsin to the President of the Citizens' Association, in regard to the new project of relieving our City of its unemployed labor, which appeared recently in our columns, contained many most salutary truths.

"There is no need, says Gov. FAIRCHILD, of able-bodied men and women suffering the pinchings of life-long poverty, while in all the young Western States there are millions of acres yet unsold, their generous soil and delightful location offering homes and fortunes to any who will come and take them.

The man who comes West with no other capital than health and a willingness to work, can locate a farm under the 'Homestead laws.' By one year's labor he can lay aside money enough to buy tools and a team. In three years, with average crops, he can build a good frame house and barn, and have plenty in garner and store. Such instances we see by scores in every township in all the newly-settled parts of the West. In our inland cities and villages, which are growing with marvelous rapidity, there is a constant demand for the labor of mechanics and laborers of every kind. Compared with the prices of living they are paid high wages, and in a very short time they can save enough from their earnings to buy snug homesteads, pleasantly and healthfully situated, and affording their children the benefit of excellent schools.

None who are blessed with health need remain poor among us. The vast resources of this fertile region have as yet but begun to be developed. Notwithstanding the great tide of emigration from the Eastern States and foreign countries which has for years been pouring in upon us, the West is still comparatively sparsely settled, and in every branch of industry there is yet abundance of room.

That strange fascination which draws to and holds in the large Eastern cities a poor, suffering population to live in squalor, is dispelled when once the victims of it become settlers in the West. It is rare, indeed, that the Western settler returns Eastward. The general prosperity of the West gives to our people a joyous independence and hearty enjoyment of life which is not to be observed in society in older communities, and to which all become attached when once they feel its inspiriting influence. Your proposed enterprise of helping the poor and homeless on the way to a home in the land so favored, is one that should meet with the hearty cooperation of the Western States. The result sought is a triple blessing—to your City, to the poor whom you thus help, and to the States whose development you thus forward."

The great efficient cause of American prosperity and of the comparative ease with which our social problems are solved, is the almost unlimited quantity of arable land within our borders. While this continues the pressure of population on subsistence, the relation of labor to capital and of poor to rich will give us, on a broad scale, no great trouble.

The difficult social questions and the problems which weigh so terribly on countries like England, will never afflict us to any extreme degree. There is always a demand for labor; always room on the soil for all the poor and neglected, and those who can find no place in our large cities. The tremendous problem of pauperism is thus at once simplified, and we can approach the treatment of the most perplexing questions of economy with hope and courage.

It is true that various causes, especially during the last few years, have tended to concentrate unemployed labor in our large cities. The influence of our high tariffs has been to draw labor from its natural field—agriculture—to a more artificial branch—manufactures. The result has been that great masses of men and women have collected in our manufacturing towns, not all of whom could be employed and few of whom have steady work through the year. New-York itself is now a vast manufacturing centre. Around every branch of industry are gathered here far more hands than can be constantly engaged; and the strange anomaly is witnessed of a great agricultural country where the products of the soil are relatively dearer than the products of manufacture. This irregularity of employment and high price of necessities presses heavily on our city workman. More than this, emigration has been pouring into this port a tide of humanity the last few years sufficient to populate a new State. The dregs of this current have been deposited here—generally consisting of a degraded, ignorant and shiftless population, who prefer the excitements and chances of a large city, and who weigh heavily on the hands of the charitable.

The Labor Unions and the vast charities, private and public, of New-York, undoubtedly detain many here. It is known at the present time that hundreds of bricklayers, masons and mechanics are living here on the charity of their Unions, though there is a constant demand for every mechanic, at high wages, from districts as near as Western New-York State; and every Autumn a great current of tramps and vagabonds pours into the City from the country to obtain the shelter and alms so liberally supplied in the Winter.

What has already been accomplished in this City in relieving it of juvenile poverty and vagrancy by the extended labors of the Children's Aid Society, shows what can be done with an older class.

The labors, too, of the Commissioners of Emigration in this direction have been most beneficent to our City.

The plan of the Commissioners of Charities, to which Gov. FAIRCHILD alludes, is a most intelligent and important one, and bears marks of the enlightened administration which Gen. BOWEN and his associates have throughout displayed in their management of our City charities. A Labor Exchange is the great want of New-York; and honest poverty relieved by being furnished with labor in the soil, is a benefaction which has no drawback. People helped here are helped once for all; they do not come back again to plague their benefactors. From paupers they become at once producers, or from idlers, workers. They give back to the community what has been given to them. Charity here does not weaken the recipient.

But in commencing so important a measure of relief, the public must not expect too rapid results.

The probable experience will be that the poorest class will not at once take advantage of it. These people prefer "potage and herbs" in the city, to a "stalled ox" in the country. They would take the chances of starvation or the almshouse here, rather than plenty and comfort away from a large town.

A foolish superstition, cultivated no doubt by their religious teachers, keeps numbers of them from a part of the country they suppose to be mainly Protestant.

There will be difficulties, too, which are numberless, about finding the right man for the right place.

Employers will be dissatisfied about the laborers sent and a single case of man or woman dispatched by the Labor Exchange breaking the law, or cheating the employer, or commiting a crime, will bring odium on the whole enterprise. Thousands will go who are unsuited for their particular employments, and will leave their places for others. This will cause dissatisfaction at the West, though our own City may be the gainer.

It is true, as Gov. FAIRCHILD states, that many men earn a farm and house for themselves in three years in the new States. But they are not city poor or city mechanics. They are men more or less accustomed to labor in the soil and to pioneer work.

Many questions, too, will occur in regard to the expenses of transportation. The Western farmer pays the fare of the laborer, and supposes he has a lien on his wages to reimburse himself; but the man or woman runs away and the employer is left in the lurch. Or the laborer chooses another situation, and the master must get his satisfaction by a suit in Court, which would be of very doubtful utility.

People who pay thus, and lose their workmen, naturally become dissatisfied, and the Labor Exchange must bear the unpopularity.

Still with all these annoyances and difficulties—which are mentioned in order to show that the transportation of unemployed labor to the country is by no means so simple a matter as it appears, we still believe that with good judgment and wise management, this Labor Exchange could relieve the City of great numbers of poor and unemployed people, and add to the productive class of the West.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is a melancholy thing that all the talk about the repentance of the "Wickedest man in New-York" has not resulted in any change in his life. It was not with pleasure we published the painful facts given in our columns yesterday, about the so-called revival in Water-street, but from a sense of duty to the public, who have been so grossly deceived in this matter. ALLEN has attempted to take advantage of his notoriety by appearing through the country as a lecturer; but his first movement in this direction, at Stamford, Conn., on Friday night, will put an end to this. He was under the influence of liquor, if not of *delirium tremens*, when this initial attempt was made, and his agent did not take in money enough to pay the expenses.

Will the City authorities *ever* get the street numbers arranged to their satisfaction? At the present time they are in a most bewildering state of confusion, well calculated to provoke old residents to any amount of excess in the matter of profanity, and to render a stranger a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. In some streets the houses bear as many as three numbers, in others two, and in still others none at all. The numbers on some of the houses do not correspond with those on the opposite side of the street, while frequently they run in contrary directions on the opposite sides. These irregularities occur in some of the most frequented thoroughfares, and are a source of great confusion and much annoyance. The names of streets, too, in the corner lamps are in a shocking condition, many of them being upside down, while others point to the wrong street, and still more are broken and illegible, or totally destroyed. The tax-payers pay enough in all conscience for street matters to secure consistency in this as in many other things connected with our streets. When shall we have it?

Gov. SEYMOUR has lately been talking Georgics at Saratoga; philosophizing on the subject of country life, and moralizing on the long-observed tendency of men to leave country life for city life whenever it is in their power to choose. It is an interesting fact, and no mere amount of exhortation will correct that tendency; since it is founded on a natural desire of social intercourse and enjoyment, which is only strengthened by intelligence and expansion of mind—as a general rule. How shall the people be kept to their work in the country? The Ex-Governor thinks that agriculture should form a prominent item in the public-school system—that efforts should be made to give it social dignity. This may do something. The most effectual correction will probably come of the telegraph and the railroad, bringing town and country very close together and lessening the distinction between them. But, after all, commerce will still offer its lottery prizes, and the science and luxury of great cities will be forever attractive. Still the farming will be done, somehow, and we are yet very far from the time mentioned by JEFFERSON, when we should begin to eat one another up.

Mr. ROEBUCK, instead of flattering the Americans, in presence of their Ambassador, as any other man might do, came out sharply on the *outside* or foreign element of our population, which he termed "the buccaneering portion of society" here; asserting that it has overpowered and discouraged the more genuine order of American citizens. In this he is mistaken; for the sentiment of the latter order has shown itself very predominant in the latter years of our history, and nothing, at present, seems to prophecy anything very different in the future. We hope he is not also mistaken in supposing that the *inside* democracy of the United Kingdom will be so much easier and safer to manage than our terrible "outsiders." There is a sullen Chartism in England which may give some trouble; and as for that ever flagrant Irish *imbroglio*—what will he do with it? Intestinal disorders are sometimes worse than external injuries.

We have received a commentary on the Book of Daniel, which is evidently the result of the cogitations of some Democratic mystagogue. We have not time to read it all through; but on opening it at page 291, we find an exposition of the "ram and he goat," mentioned in Daniel viii. The ram, it seems, is President JOHNSON. The writer says:

"The ram in fighting, like President JOHNSON, pushes with his mind, (head,) defended by two (horns) kings. The goat in fighting often uses his feet (being) savagely, and is an animal hard to be confined within any particular bounds, so like him the negro worshipers fought with their being in numbers, and would not be restrained by constitutional barriers. * * * The negro worshipers, a name we use in no lack of love for the African, but because of his being the god of the Radicals' salvation from the influence of our God, finally opposed the ram, covering in so doing all the natures of the flesh (ground.")

Again we read:

"The two kings for the horns of the ram arise out of the Macedonian nation, that nation now holding the Southern part & intellect of the Government within the sphere of its four heads and horns; while *the ram, or President Johnson*, by virtue of executive authority, possessed their intellect, and so reigned, in fulfillment of the Ptolemies to contend with the rest of the empire as reigned over by the Seleucians in the quarter for principle."

On turning to the end of the book, to find what the upshot of the whole matter may be, we read thus:

"The effect of the impeachment trial appears indicated in the loss of dominion and final end of the rest of the four beasts, Daniel vii. 12; because their time after the taking away of their dominion appears to be of about equal length, and the administrative department for the bear lost its dominion, the tail before the dominion of the other two beasts was taken away by the elections."

We suppose this must be all right; but if President JOHNSON is really Daniel's "ram," Gen. BUTLER ought to have been made acquainted with the fact during the impeachment trial.

There were reports some time ago in England that the Anglican Church would be invited to send representatives to the Ecumenical Council which the Pope has called to meet in Rome next year. It now appears, however, that though the bishops of the Greek, Armenian and Nestorian Churches are to be invited to attend, there never was any idea of inviting the Anglican prelates. The reason of this is that the Catholic Church has always recognized the validity of the orders of the Greek, Armenian and Nestorian Churches, although they are in schism, but the orders of the Anglican Church have always been deemed invalid, and both bishops and clergy looked upon as mere laymen.

In reference to the meeting of Congress to-morrow, we learn from the *Tribune* that "the representatives of the Southern States are generally in favor of further and immediate legislation for that section. They want military bills passed and *many of them are by no means opposed to reviving the impeachment question.*" There could be no better reason against making the session called for to-morrow a business session.

When Senator BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, speaks of Gov. SEYMOUR as one of the mainstays of the Government during the war, we must judge what the Senator's words mean by his own conduct while the rebellion lasted.

The *Nation* and "Carl Benson" are at loggerheads with each other as to which has the smallest amount of humor. The *Nation* has repeatedly alleged that "Carl" is totally deficient in humor, while "Carl" asserts that the *Nation* is utterly lacking in the article. Now, it is discouraging to see two humorists depreciating each other in this way. We have again and again had occasion to "laugh consumedly" at "Carl Benson's" humor—which generally has a certain ironical and sarcastic turn to it; while the humor that frequently appears in the *Nation*, especially in that department called "The Week," is finer than anything in our current journalism. We suppose neither of these rival humorists will thank us for praising them both together, and will probably quote a well-known Latin maxim against us. But as impartial observers in the case, and appreciators of the humorous, we must do justice, even at the expense of an assault from both of the offended parties.

It is certainly not creditable to our learned classes and societies that the family of JOHN J. AUDUBON, the great naturalist, to whom this country is so deeply indebted, should be compelled to appear as applicants for public assistance. We learn from the Southern papers that the family, which resides in Charleston, is destitute of the means of support; and, as a method of aiding them, it is proposed to collect and publish AUDUBON's complete works. Some of our scientific societies ought to be happy to furnish aid in such a case and in such a way.

One of the favorite amusements of the swarm of Democratic orators who are now expending their eloquence around the country, is to criticize Gen. GRANT's military campaigns. They show that he neither understood anything of strategy or tactics, or the way to achieve a victory, and then they show the plan he ought to have adopted in this or that campaign. By adopting their plan he would have shown himself an immense soldier, and would have won immense triumphs. Of course these fellows have not the slightest idea of the subject they are so fond of gabbling about.

While we are talking about the downfall of Mormonism, the Mormon leaders are dilating over the prospects of our downfall. BRIGHAM YOUNG is particularly hopeful of it, and looks forward to the establishment of Mormon power over the entire country. There is no doubt that civilization and Mormonism will try conclusions within a year or two; and if the Brighamites succeed, we suppose the rest of us will have to succumb. But what will the women do?

Some of the Western Democratic papers are doing what they no doubt consider a very smart thing in publishing Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's "Cleveland Letter" with the date "Peekskill, Aug. 20," omitting the somewhat essential addition "1866." So far as the letter is concerned, the remarks made two years ago, on a condition of things which no longer exists in this country of rapid political changes, could not be made now. Consistency means adherence to principles not to mere words. And so far as the publication of the letter with a false date is concerned—it is simply forgery.

The London *Times*, looking to the movement of the Russians in Bokhara, counsels the English Government to bide its time in patience, and, instead of making any attempt to anticipate the Czar in Affghanistan, allow him to invade it and so draw upon himself the fierce hostility of the country; after which the English would have a grand opportunity of entering the *mêlee*, and powerful help when in it. That controversy promises to be a lively one. Affghanistan is "a country well worth fighting for"—a noble, mountain country of martial chieftains, full of river barriers and hill-fortresses; and the struggle that shall decide its fate will probably be as prolonged as that of the Cherkess mountaineers of the West. Nothing, in fact, but some resolute English protectorate or possession, can save Affghanistan from the overpowering march of Russia. Europe is recoiling everywhere upon that old mother continent of Asia, and will overrun it in the end.

It is the characteristic of effective speakers, that they say much without much speaking; they make their facts weightier than their words. JOHN BRIGHT gave a good illustration of this, in a late speech at Brimingham. In reply to all the varied diatribes of the upholders of the Irish Church establishment against the Liberals for their "attacks on religion," and the columns and pages of bitter complaint against them for overturning the bulwarks of true religious instruction in a benighted land, &c., Mr. BRIGHT simply says, and says truly, "We do not touch religion at all." It is only a statement, but so also are the confusing Tory and Clerical arguments, and this one has the advantage of truth on its side.

It is the opprobrium of chemistry that, at this late day, in spite of all its boasted achievements, it has not been able to arrest the progress of decay in a fresh leg of mutton, and perform in some way the effect of cold in preserving meats. At first sight one would not suppose it so very difficult to bring about such a result. Meantime, the Pampas of South America, the plains of the Dniester and the Volga, the pastures of Australia, the prairies of our great West, are all waiting to hear of some

means of supplying the populous places of the world with the best kind of cheap food in plenty. Just now it is reported the people in Australia are trying to make use of one of FARADAY's discoveries for the preservation of a cargo of fresh beef and mutton on its voyage to England. The principle relied on is the power of freezing, brought about by evaporation. A discovery of that sort would be a solid and general blessing.

ROCHEFORT's *Lanterne* should now undergo a change of name, and be called the "Will o' the Wisp." That migratory Junius will still write attacking articles, but they must come under the heading of "fugitive pieces." If they will not allow him to print his paper in Brussels, he will go elsewhere. "One day I shall date from Geneva, another from Baden, or Heidelberg, or Ostend, or Cologne; and when you come to demand my expulsion, you must apply to fifteen Governments, of whom fourteen, at least, will laugh at you. My domicile will be here, there and everywhere." Like *Ariel*, when he "boarded the king's ship," the flitting luminary will "burn in many places," and "flame amazement" in all of them. It is a pretty amusing quarrel, as it stands. But ROCHEFORT's task must be anything but amusing to himself. He must have a great stock of agility and rage to go through with it.

The French editors still keep up their silly practice of duelling, in which the best-trained swordsman or pistol-shot is deemed to have the best of an argument. M. LISSAGARAY, editor of *L'Avenir*, a rural journal, sent two seconds to Paris to challenge M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, of the Paris *Pays*, on account of an article in the latter paper. The duel was fought with foils, the buttons of which were removed—a most deadly weapon. It lasted a quarter of an hour, being pursued with great "*acharnement*," (determination to do fatal execution,) and ended by the piercing of the rural journalist through the lungs by M. DE CASSAGNAC, who is an accomplished swordsman of many duels—but who was the challenged party. It is to be hoped that the other gentleman, who was almost killed, is "satisfied;" but what earthly effect his performance has had, or in any event could have had, in showing the truth or falsity of the published article, we confess ourselves unable to comprehend.

If Nature has given a certain beauty and royalty to the mountains, as contrasted with the plains, and given them, at the same time, the custody of gold, silver and diamonds, which are also symbols of beauty and royalty in the imaginations of men, she grimly condemns them to the perpetual terror of the volcanoes and earthquakes, and so trims the balance in favor of the flat lands and unromantic alluvions of the world. Jersey (with nothing worse than her "lightning") is not disposed to envy the telluric birthrights of Peru. But it is to be remarked that, except in the neighborhood of the sea, the mountains are seldom found to shake or grumble. The Irish-American, GEORGE BERKELEY, first thought of this, as he sat looking at Vesuvius, in 1717. No doubt the water, percolating the earth, produces vapors and forces forming its dark and terrible chemistry and resulting in those convulsions by sea and land. At any rate, all the formidable volcanoes and earthquakes of the world occur in the vicinity of the sea. The late Pacific coast phenomena in South America might have had their centre in some terrific volcano, bursting and steaming up through the bottom of that ocean.

Gen. BUTLER has been successful in settling the terms of a reciprocity treaty with the Executive Council and leading men of Prince Edward Island—both parties being amicably agreed on certain terms of no duty and low duty—this last referring to salmon and one or two other kinds of fish and live stock. All United States products to go into the island free, except sugar, spirits and tobacco; and, of course, the right of fishing within the three-mile line to be conceded. These conditions will come before the Provincial Parliament, after which it will be the turn of Congress to take the matter up, and, no doubt, the old business of reciprocity will get into working trim once more.

In a late letter of our London correspondent there was a tabulated statement of the salaries paid to the principal officials of the British Government. The salary of the Premier is $25,000 a year, and the same sum is paid to the Chancellor of the Exchequer—both being drawn by Mr. DISRAELI. The Lord Chancellor has $50,000 a year. Five State Secretaries have $25,000 each. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has $100,000 a year. The salaries of other high Government functionaries range from $10,000 to $20,000 a year. Our correspondent does not mention the salary of the Governor-General of India, which (if we remember rightly) amounts to $125,000 a year, and large allowances extra. In America we are able to have Presidents for $25,000 a year—and plenty offering at that price.

An excellent apparatus for the purpose of informing travelers as to the names of stations, is in use on the cars of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad. It consists externally of a box, surmounted by a bell, and having a glass plate in front, under which the name of a station appears in letters of about three inches in length; on arrival at the station named on the indicator, the bell on the top of the box rings, and at the same moment the name of the next station on the line appears under the glass plate. The authorities of the railroad are entitled to credit for the introduction of such a substantial addition to the convenience of railway travel. Why could not some contrivance such as this be introduced on all our railroads? It would save all parties trouble.

THEATRICAL.

Notes of the Drama in New-York and Elsewhere.

The opening of Wallack's Theatre for the regular Fall season is to take place on Wednesday next. A drama and a farce, from London, constitute the opening bill. The theatre has been repainted in many parts, but the predominating colors, we believe, remain as before. The orchestra is to be augmented by the introduction of a melodeon, over which Mr. BAKER is quite jubilant. Mr. J. L. MATHEWS has been engaged to supply the vacancy made by Mr. WILLIAMSON's withdrawal from the company.

Mrs. LANDER's term at the Broadway Theatre will come to an end on Saturday next. Her engagement has been wholly successful, and most deservedly so. She will reappear later in the season in an adaptation of *Marie Antoinette*. The FLORENCES follow Mrs. LANDER, and will produce on their opening night a translation of the French play from DICKENS' "No Thoroughfare." This will rather forstall the management of Niblo's, who contemplated producing this piece during the coming Winter.

Miss MITCHELL's engagement closes at Wood's Museum with the present week. "Fanchon" will be played every evening. The Dalton troupe close their engagement at the same time with Miss MITCHELL. Miss THOMPSON's company appear on the 28th inst. in BURNAUD's successful burlesque extravaganza of "Lxion, or the Man at the Wheel," which has been altered and localized: the piece has met with unvarying success throughout England. The Museum is steadily patronized by the best classes, and novelties are being continuously added to the present collection of curiosities.

The WORRELL Sisters have announced that they will appear in "1868," but "Humpty Dumpty" with more of his comical assurances says that he will appear in 1869—and always at the Olympic. It is more than probable that he will.

The new drama of "1868, or the Politician's Bride" which has been underlined at the New-York Theatre by the WORRELL Sisters, is to be produced at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. The piece was rehearsed at a little Amateur Theatre in the Bowery, and was quite ready for production at the New-York Theatre last Wednesday, but the decision of the Court which secured the possession of that house to Mr. LLOYD, prevented its representation. The piece is to be given under the management of Mr. BEN. BAKER, and rumor credits the authorship to a new writer.

"Foul Play" enters its eighth week at the New-York Theatre to-morrow night.

An exceptional exhibition of MCEVOY's "Hibernicon" will be given at Pike's Opera House to-morrow night. The proceeds are to be given to forward Dr. BIRDSELL's new church, and it is thought that the Music Hall could not hold all who will want to attend, hence the removal, for this night only, to the Opera House.

The next attraction at the Old Bowery Theatre will be the wonder-working drama of "Undine," with an abundance of choreographic display by the very prettiest ballet artists, together with all the advantages of first-class scenery, the finest of properties, and a plenty of good music. There is no stage in the United States so well adapted to spectacular and mechanical display as that of the old Bowery. "Undine" will be produced on the 28th. Until then Miss FANNY HERRING will play.

Sig. BLITZ introduces a novelty to New-York. He has opened a school of magic, and gives lessons to his classes every afternoon. Any number of young sprigs of fashion, who want to play practical jokes on their lady friends, are going to school to the Professor.

Miss OLIVE LOGAN has written quite a smart letter in reply to one of those periodical attacks upon the cotemporaneous drama by a local critic. Some of her remarks are not without point. She says:

"I wonder, while you are bemoaning the decadence of the stage, you don't groan over this reconstructed English language we are speaking.

Why don't you, dear, pop into DELMONICO's, rap with your old-fashioned gold-headed cane on one of the tables, and cry, 'Hilliho! what ho there, host!' Or hiss out to the waiter, 'Begone, varlet! ere I crack thy sconce with me cudgel,' because you think you are overcharged?

You have tried your best to make us believe that there is no good in present literature. But STERNE and SMOLLETT are not agreeable reading to most of us, and even dear Sir WALTER makes us yawn sometimes.

With a reprehensible recklessness we read DICKENS and THACKERAY, and love them. And even faroff ANTHONY TROLLOPE, the cause of whose success is a closed book to you, is liked by some of us.

Because he is natural, and of to-day. He writes for to-day—not for the past, nor the future. But with what you, I dare say, would call fiendish malignity, he fits into the century in which he was born, and is calmly successful."

The Western skating rinks are being put in order for the Winter sports, we see. Has Congress looked after this species of "amusement," and directed that it be taxed as well as the theatres? When the ice is hard these places are crowded and the theatres are emptied, with a decided loss to the Government tax!

Some vile joker suggests that the Siamese Twins can never become good actors, should they try ever so hard—for neither of them can play a-part.

Mr. J. E. MURDOCH is to take his farewell of the stage this Winter.

Mrs. CHARLES WOLCOT has become a member of the company engaged at the Continental Theatre, Boston.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK's old drama of "The Veteran" is to be revived in Chicago next month.

Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH is said to be acting with a theatrical company in the Eastern towns.

Mrs. YELVERTON is giving "Readings" in the Western country.

ADA CLARE has been engaged for the "leading business," as the acting of the principal female parts is technically termed, at the Bryan Theatre, in Bryan City, Texas. She acts under the name of Agnes Stanfield.

A new drama by Mr. HARRY SEYMOUR, who has written many popular pieces for the Bowery, is shortly to be produced at that theatre. The new work is to be called "Fair Play."

The good people of Jersey City pine for a theatre, and some of the solid men of the town are negotiating for one of the deserted churches over there to give the theatrical Puseyites their desire.

OLE BULL, who is now on his way to this country, is expected to arrive in Boston next Wednesday. His concert season is to begin there. He will perform in Music Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings next, and also on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. JOHN DREW intends to attach Trenton, N. J., to her theatrical circuit, and will send her company from the Arch-street Theatre to Taylor's Hall, in Trenton, occasionally during the present season with the reigning novelty fresh from Philadelphia. Last night Mrs. DREW herself played there, assisted by BARTON HILL.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," singularly enough, is having quite a run in Baltimore.

The startling announcement, very important if true, is made that EDWIN BOOTH recently purchased some "cloth of gold" for his new costume in "Richelieu" at $125 a yard.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, a daughter of the tragedian, has quite won the hearts of the Philadelphians. She has played "Jenny Lind" at the Arch-street Theatre and made a hit.

Miss BRADDON will not give readings in this country if she comes.

The new act-drop at Pike's Opera House, New-York, represents the Landing of Columbus.

Mr. FORREST plays five nights in Troy and receives $2,500 therefor.

The paralyzing intelligence is being conveyed throughout the country by newspaper correspondents that Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE recently astonished a Massachusetts railroad conductor by purchasing four tickets for her party of three, because she wanted to occupy four seats for the sake of comfort.

EDWIN ADAMS is to appear at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, next week.

LAURA KEENE is making a tour of the Eastern towns with a dramatic company.

The Varieties Theatre, New-Orleans, opens on or about Oct. 5, under the management of WILLIAM R. FLOYD, with the following company: W. E. Sheridan, Vining Bowers, Geo. Ryer, D. E. Ralton, W. J. Cogswell, J. K. Power, W. Stanton, J. B. Wright, W. R. Floyd, Alice Gray, Josie Orton, Isabel Freeman, Georgie Dickson, Mrs. Isabella Preston, Miss Florence Noble, Miss Annie Vaughn, Miss Theresa Wood, Mrs. J. J. Wallace, Miss Kate Wood. W. R. Floyd, lessee and manager; Vining Bowers, stage-manager; J. B. Wright, assistant stage-manager; Ben. E. Wolf, leader of orchestra; F. Kurtz, scenic artist; G. W. Kesler, machinist.

The proprietor of the Newark Opera House has got tired of his theatrical experience and wants to sell out.

Miss KATE RANOE and Mr. A. W. YOUNG have been playing in the "White Fawn" in Montreal. The HANLON Brothers and Miss EMILY THORNE appear in that city next week.

"Humpty Dumpty" is to appear in Cleveland to-morrow evening.

The Atlanta papers praise the theatical manager, Mr. JOHN TEMPLETON, not for his company or his entertainments, but for his "punctuality in paying his bills." Quite a history in that line!

The Continental Theatre, Boston, rents for $3,000 a year; the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, for $8,000; the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, for $10,000 this year; the little New-York Theatre costs $22,000 a year, and Niblo's Garden $36,000.

Mr. MARK SMITH will shortly play an engagement in New-Orleans and Mobile.

Foreign Dramatic Notes.

London has the "Champion Female Walker in the World," a mulatto woman, who does a mile in eleven minutes to music.

Mr. SOTHERN advertises in the London papers that his engagements are made up to end of June, 1869, after which he leaves for America.

Miss LOUISA PYNE is making her "Farewell Tour" of the English provincial towns.

The valuable theatrical wardrobe of Miss GLYNN, the English actress, was totaly destroyed recently by fire.

Mr. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH, the American tragedian, has made his *début*—and a *hit!* So the English theatrical papers state.

The novel of *Mont Revêche* has been dramatized by its author, Madame George Sand, and will be played at the Odéon in December.

Mr. THOMAS POWRIE, an actor of some merit, but chiefly known for his admirable personation of *Rob Roy*, died at Edinburgh recently.

ALBONI has decided not to reappear upon the stage.

"Ruy Blas," an opera by Herr MAX ZENGER, recently produced at Mannheim, has just been brought out at Munich, with, it is said, unequivocal success.

The receipts at the Parisian theatres for the past month were 643,806f. 17c. Out of this sum the subventioned theatres produced 162,000f., and the secondary theatres 303,000f.

The opening spectacle at the Théâtre Lyrique will, it is expected, be WAGNER's "Rienzi." This work was first performed at Dresden in 1843.

M. GOUNOD is said to be engaged in the music to a new ballet in "Faust," the first representation of which will take place at the Academie de Musique.

A new opera bouffe, *Chilperic III., ou l'invention de la Vapeur*, has been read at the Folies Merigny, of which M. HERVE is the author.

The Neapolitan journals announce the arrival of Mme. RISTORI in that city.

Mlle. ADELINA PATTI has appeared in Homburg, where she is to give fifteen consecutive performances.

OBITUARY.

John Sefton, Comedian.

JOHN SEFTON is dead. He expired very suddenly in this City yesterday, having reached the age of 63 years. Born in England, for nearly a third of century he was a resident of the United States. Toward 1827 he first appeared on the stage in Philadelphia, and, soon afterward, by his personation of *Jemmy Twitcher* in "The Golden Farmer," leaped into celebrity. Since those distant days his name has been constantly before the public. He played many parts, and played all of them well, for he brought to the work of preparation study, and to their rendering great care. His most recent connection with theatrical affairs was, we think, with Wallack's Theatre, where he acted two or three years ago, and fulfilled, if we err not, the duties of stage-manager. Mr. SEFTON leaves a wife and a daughter, both members of the profession. His death will be sad tidings to many warm friends.

WASHINGTON.

The Trial of Surratt—Speech of Mr. Holden, of Raleigh—Revenue Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 19

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

It is said about the Court-house to-day that no attempt will be made to try SURRATT on the first murder indictment, and the trial on the rebellion indictment will certainly be commenced Monday morning. As yet none of the foreign witnesses have arrived, but the witnesses residing in the city and vicinity have all been summoned. Some seem to think it possible that the trial will be a very short one.

MR. HOLDEN'S SPEECH AT RALEIGH.

JOSEPH W. HOLDEN, a son of Gov. HOLDEN, telegraphs from Raleigh, N. C., that the dispatch relative to his speech at a mass meeting there is false; that he gave none of the incendiary advice attributed to him, nor did any one else.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following have been appointed: Gaugers—Henry C. D. Ahar, First District of New-York; Wm. H. Dickerson, Sixth District of Kentucky. Storekeepers—Chas. A. Barton, Portsmouth, Ohio; Jas. B. Spicer, Baltimore; John P. Phipps, Delaware County, Pennsylvania; Carson H. Bell, Louisville, and Charles S. Burns.

Collector CHARLES ABEL, of the First Pennsylvania Revenue District, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Collector in charge of exports for the port of Philadelphia. This is the first appointment of Collector of Exports under the new Internal Revenue act.

PERSONAL.

Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA, the Colombian Minister, accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, Mr. ENRIQUE CORTES, was presented to the President to-day by the Secretary of State. The usual formal diplomatic speeches were made on the occasion.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, was at the Executive Mansion to-day, and paid his respects to the President.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* publishes a statement showing that the Southwestern Railroad received last week 3,400 bales of cotton from the southwest of Macon, for transportation over that road. Of this amount 3,066 bales were received for through shipment—that is, for Savannah and New-York and other Eastern cities. The remainder was received for delivery at Macon. The receipts this week, judging from what was received on Monday and Tuesday, will far exceed the receipts of last week.

A CASE OF FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

A suit has been entered by H. MOREHEAD against Dr. CORNELIUS BOYLE, formerly of this city, charging the latter with imprisoning Mrs. MOREHEAD three years, thus preventing her return to the care and society of her husband. Damages are laid at $35,000. BOYLE avers that as Provost-Marshal in Virginia, in the Confederate service, he, by order of Gen. BEAUREGARD, prevented her from crossing and recrossing the lines.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The National Bank currency issued during the week amounted to	$91,500
Total to date	309,790,376
Mutilated bills returned	9,133,020
Insolvent bank notes redeemed	808,329
Actual circulation at this date	299,849,027
Receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day	842,500

Shipments.

United States notes to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	$100,000
United States notes to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	100,000
To the United States depository at Chicago	60,000
To the United States depository at Cincinnati	50,000
To National Banks	187,429
Total	$497,429

Fractional Currency Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	$50,000
United States depository at Cincinnati	50,000
United States depository at Pittsburg	50,000
National banks	385,613

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for the National Banks, as security for circulating notes, $341,421,700, and for public deposits, $38,052,350. Fractional currency redeemed $483,000.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. GEO. GIBSON has been ordered to Philadelphia upon special service connected with business before the Board of Claims.

Brevet Capt. A. W. PRESTON, Second Lieutenant United States Cavalry, and First-Lieut. L. MCSELNA, Twenty-first United States Infantry, have been ordered to the Chief Signal Officer, Washington.

Brevet Major M. F. WATSON, Captain Fifth United States Artillery, has been placed on the retired list of that class of officers in which disability results from long and faithful service.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. D. BINGHAM, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, has been ordered to Jeffersonville, Ind., to make an inspection of the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department at that place.

The following naval orders have been issued: Lieut.-Commander Chas. S. Norton, ordered to the receiving-ship *Vermont;* Lieut.-Commander H. C. Tallman, ordered to the *Yantic;* Lieut.-Commander Jas. O. Graham, ordered to the *Ohio;* Lieut. A. G. Caldwell, ordered to the *Nepsic;* Lieut. Edwin White, ordered to the *Yantic;* Midshipmen J. B. Smith, T. F. Wood, James D. Adams and H. H. Tallman, ordered to the *Contoocook* until she falls in with the *Gettysburg*, now cruising about the West Indies, when they will join that vessel; Lieut. McNair, detached from the *Contoocook* and on sick leave; Lieut. Commander Robt. Boyd, detached from the receiving-ship *Ohio* and ordered to command the *Yantic* on the 1st of October; Lieut.-Commander Natnaniel Green, detached from the *Vermont* and ordered to the *Contoocook*.

Justice in North Carolina.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, in a recent letter to a Sheriff, in whose county an atrocious murder had been committed, says:

"In enforcing the law and preserving the peace of society we should know no parties. Every citizen is entitled to his opinions, and to say and do what may seem right to him, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others or disturb the peace. It is especially the duty of the Sheriff to execute the law and to maintain the peace. To do this he has at his disposal the power of the County. He should act with prudence and firmness, doing justice to all without regard to party or color."

Extensive Fire in Bergen City—Seven Houses and $30,000 Worth of Property Burned.

Bergen City was the scene of an extensive conflagration last evening, by which property to the value of $30,000 was completely destroyed. Not long since a Mr. BRINGLE erected seven excellent frame houses in Bergen-avenue, corner of Oxford-avenue, Bergen City. Of these only three were occupied by about six families, and the remainder were without tenants. Last evening, about 8:30, a fire broke out in one of those houses, and immediately spread with alarming rapidity. Fire engines from the adjoining cities were sent for at once, and, before much time had elapsed, engines from Hudson, Bergen and Jersey Cities were on the spot, together with the Bergen Police, under the command of Mr. KEENAN. Everything possible was done to prevent the spread of the flames, but all was of no avail. In half an hour after it burst out the fire totally enveloped every one of the buildings, and defied the efforts of the firemen. A large number of people collected round the burning buildings, and also lent their aid, but nothing could stay the progress of the flames, and shortly after 10 o'clock all parties "rested on their oars." At 11:30 P. M., when our reporter appeared on the spot, the last house in the row of dwelling houses was still partly standing, but was on fire from foundation to roof, and it would be evidently useless to attempt to save it, or the furniture therein. The fire could easily have been seen from New-York, and though it would appear to be not more than a mile distant, yet it was really from three to four miles off. We understand the buildings have been insured, but to what amount could not be ascertained.

THE THEATRE FRACAS.

Continuation of the Examination—Important Testimony.

Yesterday Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, continued the examination in the case of the Deputy Sheriffs JAMES MOORE, GEORGE HICKEY and DENNIS LEARY, charged with the late shooting at the Broadway Theatre.

JAMES LESLIE CHAMBERLAIN, the boy who was so seriously wounded, has so far recovered that he appeared upon the stand. He testified as follows:

On the night of the affray I was working on the stage behind the set-water, fixing the row of lights, when I heard a rush of people on the stage; I went across the stage and struck the set-water lights; came back again; Wilson was then standing at the second entrance above me; I then heard a pistol shot, but paid no attention to it; then heard two shots in quick succession, and I arose from behind the set-water, and I saw Steve Wilson was bleeding from the legs; I saw a crowd in the same entrance with Wilson; the tallest of the party had a pistol in his hand; Wilson was about ten or fifteen feet away from the crowd with a small piece of profile board in his hand; then Steve went down from the stage through the promptor's box and came up on the other side; I crossed from the middle of the stage toward the back door; somebody called my name, and I turned around to see where the person was who called; then heard somebody say "You —— I'll blow your brains out of your head;" I turned around quick; before I could speak or get fairly around I felt the ball go through me; I then turned about and saw the stoutest man of the party have Steve Wilson across the railing of the stairs and pointing a pistol toward me; I was then carried out of the theatre by Mr. Cowan, an actor, to the City Hospital; that stout gentleman (pointing to Deputy Sheriff Moore) is the gentleman who held Steve Wilson over the rail. I identify the tallest party with light pants on (George Hickey), now here, as being the man that had the pistol in his hand, standing in the entrance on the stage, when Steve Wilson was shot in the leg; I did not see Hickey shoot Wilson; Hickey had no whiskers, but a moustache that night; I saw five or six men that night, but did not see any of their features but those of Mr. Moore and Mr. Hickey; I only heard the shot that shot me as I went down stairs; I was shot in the right arm and abdomen; I couldn't say positively who shot me; I saw a revolver in Moore's hand; I did not see the man that shot me; my attention was turned in another direction; I did not see the man who fired the shot that grazed the front of Mr. Wilson's head; my attention was drawn in another direction by somebody calling my name; I do not know who it was; I did not hear anything about sheriffs or officers that night until after I was shot, when I heard Mr. Hickey say to the officer stationed in front of the house "I am a Deputy Sheriff;" that was when Mr. Cowan, who carried me through the front, was looking at my wound; I was about three feet from the crowd at the back of the stage when I heard the remark; I was taken out through the auditorium into Broadway; I walked, after I was shot, up the stairs; Hickey spoke to the officer, if I'm not mistaken; I did not see a drunken man on the stage that night who had been formerly connected with the theatre; did not hear anything about an order of arrest for Mr. Harkins, the actor; did not know or hear that a crowd was expected to be sent from the New-York Theatre; when I saw those five or six men on the stage I thought they were a crowd that came in to break up the play; Mr. Moore was ringing up for the the third or fouth act when I heard them fire their revolvers; I then thought they had come in to break the play up, as all the actors—ladies and gentlemen—were on the stage; when they fired the shots I thought they meant to break the play up, and put us all off the stage; do not know that there was any special order given that night not to let strangers in at the back door; I heard one or two shots; I forget whether before the one that took effect on Mr. Wilson; they were fired on the stage in the second or third entrance, where the crowd was.

John H. Jack sworn: I am an actor, engaged at the Broadway Theatre; on Monday evening, Aug. 24, I was engaged in the performance of "Foul Play;" just before the curtain was to rise for the second act of the piece I approached the back door, for the purpose of getting some air and rest, not being engaged in that act, when the back doorkeeper—I think his name is Costigan—called my attention; saw him leaning against door of property-room, which was open; he appeared exhausted and suffering from pain; he said, "O, Mr. Jack, that man hit me and knocked me down, and hurt me;" I inquired what man? he answered, "That man that went in with those men just now;" I asked "what men, and where did they go?" he repled, "In there," pointing toward the stage; at that moment some five or six men came rushing up stairs from the dressing-room beneath the stage; they appeared excited, and from what the old man (Costigan) had told me, I supposed they were a lot of intruders from off the street; I said to them, "Gentlemen, you have no business here." One voice exclaimed, "Where's Harkins?" and another, "Where is Mr. Harkins?" I replied, "No matter where Mr. Harkins is; you have no business here, and must leave." One of them answered, "We have business here, and we'll let you know it." I replied, "You have no business, and you must get out; if you have any business it can be settled by the door going into the ante-room going into the box, (pointing to an ante-room where strangers are admitted on business by the Mercer door.") One of them exclaimed "We've got business here, and no one can put us out," or words to that effect; I answered, "Oh, I guess yes," and placed my hands upon the first man, with the view of showing him the door; they immediately rushed for me, as I supposed to strike me; the space was very much encumbered with properties belonging to the stage, leaving a passage between the balusters surrounding the hatchway leading down the stairs, and this stuff, sufficient for one person to pass at a time, consequently they could not reach me or catch me to strike me; fearing personal violence at their hands, I exclaimed "Oh, that's your game is it?" and retreated to the property-room, about three steps from where I stood, for the purpose of getting hold of any object with which to defend myself in case of an attack; the only object I found was an old musket that I picked out of half a dozen that were racked against the wall; I raised the but of the musket, intending to make a club of it, when Mr. Moore pushed to the front of the crowd, and drawing a pistol pointed it toward me, and asked, "What is the matter with him?" (meaning witness;) feeling that I was in a very serious position, I placed the musket gently back in its original place with my left hand, and waving my right hand before the pistol presented at me, and perhaps slightly retiring too, I said, "None of that, gentlemen, for me—none of that if you please;" at this moment one of them exclaimed, "I'll let him know that I am Deputy Sheriff;" this remark, for the first time, led me to suppose that they were officers, and had some duty to perform in connection with "Foul Play;" I immediately said, "Gentlemen, if you are officers, and have a duty to perform here, show your authority and execute it like men, nobody will interfere;" at this moment my attention was directed to Mr. Moore by seeing a female clinging to his neck; it proved to be Mrs. De Forrest, the property man's wife; Mr. Moore said, "What do you want?" she said "Dont do that!" he asked "what?" she replied "Don't shoot that here;" he put her off gently, and I said, "Go in, there will be no shooting here;" at this moment, apparently at the instigation of some one of their number, they rushed to the left hand or north side of the stage, through the passage between the wall and the flats; the passage being very narrow they had some difficulty in pasing through, and when they got beyond the first flat it brought them to the fourth entrance, as we term it, leading to the stage; for a moment I lost sight of them and supposed that they went toward the stage by that entrance, where they overturned set pieces that were arranged for the act about to be played; at that moment I heard a shot fired.

At this point the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Will of the Late Edwin A. Stevens.

The will of the late EDWIN A. STEVENS, of Hoboken, was opened and read in the presence of his family on Thursday afternoon. His real estate in Hoboken and Weehawken is estimated to be worth from $26,000,000 to $27,000,000, and altogether it is estimated that he was worth upward of $50,000,000. This immense property, except a moiety, is left to his immediate family, (wife and children.) The public bequests are: The two public school-houses, in Hoboken, built and maintained by Mr. STEVENS, which he has bequeathed to his executors in trust for the City of Hoboken so long as the city shall use them for educational purposes. In addition to this, Mr. STEVENS directs his executors to appropriate the sum of $150,000 to the erection of an institution of learning on the block bounded by Hudson, River, Fifth and Sixth streets, (next north of Hudson-square,) and then provides the perpetual endowment of $500,000 for the maintenance of the institution.

The will directs the completion of the "Stevens Battery," at an expense not exceeding $1,000,000, and when completed to be presented to the State of New-Jersey. If the State should decline to accept the gift, the executors are to sell it, and add the proceeds to the residuary estate.

The executors appointed in the will are Mrs. MARTHA B. STEVENS, (his widow,) SAMUEL B. DODD, (Mrs. STEVENS' brother,) and Mr. WM. B. SHIPPEN, the long trusted and faithful agent of the deceased.

A $5,000 United States revenue stamp was required on recording the will in the Surrogate's office.

Fires Last Night.

About 10 o'clock last night an ash barrel in the vault in the extensive cabinet manufactory and warerooms of Messrs. J. ZIEGLER & Co., on the corner of Mott and Bleecker streets, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were speedily extinguished and a large fire prevented.

At 11 o'clock another fire occurred in the premises No. 84 Franklin-street, in the rear room on the first floor, occupied by DOBBZEN & MINCHO, manufacturers and dealers in neckties; damage, $500, which is understood to be insured in the Germania. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, lawyer, occupies the front portion as an office, which escaped damage.

At midnight another fire broke out in the fancy store of WILLIAM SCANZAR, No. 431 Third-avenue, originating among some paper boxes on the shelves. Cause unknown. The flames caused a damage of $300; insurance not ascertained.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS FIRE.

Extensive Conflagration in West Forty-third-street—Aggregate Loss $250,000.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was given in consequence of flames being discovered in the basement of the spinning department of the extensive carpet manufactory of Messrs. E. S. HIGGINS & Co., situate at the foot of West Forty-third-street. The firemen were prompt in attendance but they found it extremely difficult to extinguish the flames, owing to the inflammable nature of the stock and contents in the several buildings composing the factory, and also because the fire had evidently been smouldering and spreading for some time before it was discovered. Before the Fire Department could get the element under control, the flames had caused the complete destruction of one wing of the manufactory, and occasioned so much damage to the main buildings and machinery, that the firm have estimated their aggregate loss as high as $250,000, though they announce that they are fully covered by insurances.

The flames were first discovered by PATRICK RIORDAN, one of the night watchmen employed in the factory, as he passed through the southwest wing, which was used as the spinning or primary department, when he gave an alarm, though nothing could be done to arrest the progress of the fire until the firemen arrived on the ground. The flames are supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion among a quantity of wool stored in the basement, and a portion of which was in process of manufacture. RIORDAN at once summoned the other four watchmen; but as the flames had gained great headway, they gave up all endeavor to extinguish them.

The loss suffered by the firm is divided as follows: $125,000 on machinery, $100,000 on stock, and $25,000 on building. There were over eleven hundred male and female operatives employed in the factory, who are all thrown out of employment for some months, at least, as the machinery destroyed by the flames was of a very costly nature, and it will take at least six months to replace that alone. An immense quantity of finished carpets were on hand in the factory all ready for shipping, as well as a valuable assortment of the raw material, the greater part of which was either destroyed or too greatly damaged for use or sale. The list of insurances secured by Messrs. HIGGINS & Co. on building, stock and machinery, is as follows:

	Building.	Stock.	Machinery.
Hope, of Providence	$....	$1,250	$1,250
Albany City, of Albany	....	1,250	1,280
Merchants', of Chicago	....	1,250	1,250
Adriatic, of New-York	....	1,250	1,250
Commonwealth, of New-York	....	....	5,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	....	....	30,000
Ætna, of New-York	....	....	5,000
North American, of New-York	....	2,500	2,500
Hope, of New-York	....	1,250	1,250
Relief, of New-York	....	2,500	2,500
Importers' and Traders'	1,700	1,700	1,700
Lumbermen's, of Chicago	....	2,500	2,500
Western, of Buffalo	....	2,500	2,500
Home, of New-Haven	....	2,500	2,500
Pacific, of New-York	....	....	5,000
Buffalo City, of Buffalo	....	1,250	1,250
Lafayette, of New-York	....	....	3,000
Mutual, of Buffalo	....	2,500	2,500
Firemen's, of Boston	1,000	1,000	3,000
Shoe and Leather Dealers', B'stn.	1,000	1,000	3,000
Eliott, of Boston	1,000	1,000	3,000
American, of Providence	1,000	1,000	3,000
Merchants', of Providence	1,000	1,000	3,000
Washington, of Providence	1,000	1,000	3,000
Firemen's, of New-York	....	2,500	2,500
Phenix, Brooklyn	1,700	1,700	1,700
Lamar, of New-York	1,700	1,700	1,700
Mechanics & Traders', New-York	....	1,500	1,500
Baltic, New-York	850	850	850
International, New-York	....	2,500	2,500
Continental, New-York	1,700	1,700	1,700
Queen	....	2,500	2,500
People's, of Worcester	....	2,500	2,500
Narragansett, of Providence	....	2,500	2,500
American, of Philadelphia	....	2,500	2,500
Hoffman, of New-York	....	....	2,500
Merchants', of Hartford	....	1,250	1,250
Williamsburg City	....	2,500	2,500
Atlantic, of Providence	....	1,250	1,250
St. Mark's, of New-York	....	2,500	2,500
Cleveland, of Ohio	....	2,500	2,500
Sun, of Cleveland	....	2,500	2,500
Enterprise, of Cincinnati	....	2,500	2,500
Irving, of New-York	1,700	1,700	1,700
Union, of Baltimore	....	2,500	2,500
City of Hartford, Connecticut	....	....	2,500
Merchants' and Mechanics' of Baltimore	....	2,500	2,500
United States, of Baltimore	....	2,500	2,500
National, of Baltimore	....	1,250	1,250
German, of Baltimore	....	1,250	1,250
Rutgers, of New-York	....	....	5,000
New-Amsterdam, of New-York	....	....	4,000
Security, of New-York	....	5,000	5,000
Girard, of Philadelphia	....	1,250	1,250
Manhattan	2,000	2,000	2,000
Totals	$17,[illegible]	$88,850	$1[illegible]50
Total amount of insurance			$273,050

Fatal Accident.

At 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon the platform of the Manhattan steam hoisting machine employed in the new building No. 424 Broadway, fell from the fifth story to the basement, carrying with it MORITZ SHAY and JAMES TOBIT, who were so severely injured that they were taken to the New-York Hospital by Officers MCARTHUR and WALKENSHAW, of the Broadway squad, where the House Surgeon pronounced them fatally injured. The bricks on the platform were scattered in every direction, when RUDOLPH NEWSTADT, of No. 9 Delancey-street, was struck on the head and severely injured. SHAY died during the evening, and TOBIN was in a very critical condition at the latest advices.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—JAMES POLLOCK, a laboring man, who resided at No. 10 Dominick-street, with his wife and six children, left his home and family on Thursday morning last, for the purpose of assisting in unloading a sunken vessel at some point on the North River front of the City. He never returned alive, and the wife became much alarmed thereat. Yesterday afternoon one JOHN MAXWELL, who lives on the corner of Harrison and Greenwich streets, brought the dead body of POLLOCK to his wife, and stated that the deceased was accidentally drowned while at work. Mrs. POLLOCK appeared to have some reason for suspecting either violence or negligence on the part of some one connected with the task of unloading the sunken vessel, for she so informed Coroner FLYNN, and he will make all due investigation to-day.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN INEBRIATE.—An unknown man, aged about 35 years, entered the premises No. 87 Park-street, yesterday afternoon, and informed the occupant, Mrs. CUNAN, that he had been drinking to excess for some weeks and was quite ill. He then reëntered the street and fell to the pavement in an insensible condition, and died soon afterward. The remains were taken to the Franklin-street Police Station, and Coronor FLYNN notified to hold an inquest.

GERMAN LABORERS AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—A meeting of German laborers was held at Cooper Institute last evening. They expressed a sympathy for the workingmen's coöperative movement, and the speakers advocated unity of action on the part of the laborers.

BRIEF ITEMS.—Officer HYDE, of the Thirty-first Precinct, yesterday morning found a complete suit of wearing apparel, consisting of a coat, vest, pants, boots, hat and shirt, on the Gas-house Dock, foot of West Sixty-fifth-street. The supposition is that some unknown man has been drowned there while bathing....IDA GRINNELL, of No. 192 Bleecker-street, fell through a coal hole in the sidewalk in front of the *Herald* office, and sustained serious injuries. She was taken home by a member of the Broadway Squad....THERESA FEELEY, aged 7 years, of No. 648 East Thirteenth-street, died suddenly yesterday morning....MARTIN CREMER, a stone mason, was severely injured while at work on the foundation of the Harlem Savings Bank, by the embankment caving in on him. He was taken home to One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues....FRANCIS GRANT, aged 6 years, while at play in the New Bowery yesterday, fell and cut his head in a dangerous manner....JULIUS SMITH, of No. 87 Chrystie-street, while at work at No. 24 Broome-street, fell from the third-story window to the pavement, sustaining such injuries that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital....MARY SIGLE, aged 44, of Staten Island, was knocked down yesterday and severely injured by freight car No. 86 of the New-Haven Railroad, in Grand-street. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital..CLARA FAUL, of No. 6½ Cornelia-street, dropped dead in the street yesterday afternoon. Coroner notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

OBSERVANCE OF THE JEWISH SABBATH.—There appeared to be yesterday a more general observance of the Jewish Sabbath in the places of business carried on by persons of that persuasion in the principal thoroughfares. Along Myrtle-avenue the stores of Jewish citizens were pretty generally closed, a few of the less faithful only, keeping their doors open and doing business in a secret manner. It was very observable that the day was regarded with greater respect than usual.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Miss MATILDA COXON, residing at the intersection of Cook-street and Bushwick-avenue, E. D., was last evening attacked by two young ruffians, at the intersection of Bœrum-street and Graham-avenue, and robbed of the sum of $23. The young woman was on her way home at the time, and the money taken from her was the joint weekly wages of herself and father. The highwaymen escaped.

FIRE IN A ROPE FACTORY.—On Friday evening a fire occurred in the rope factory of JAMES MCDOUGAL, in Sanford-street near Myrtle-avenue. Before it could be subdued damage to the amount of $250 was done, principally by water. Insured in the New-York Insurance Company for $15,000.

SERIOUS FALL.—GEORGE LEHMAN, a carpenter, employed upon a new building in Montrose-avenue, near Leonard-street, E. D., accidentally fell from the second story and sustained internal injuries of a serious character. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 160 Johnson-street, by the Police.

CUTTING DOWN A POLITICAL BANNER.—GEORGE BROWN was last evening arrested and locked up in the Morrell Station-house, for cutting down a Republican banner in Whipple-street, E. D. It is said that BROWN went to the trouble of getting a ladder, under a curious pretence, to carry out his malicious intent.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH AND SABBATH SCHOOL.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will resume his labors in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-day. The Sabbath School will be reopened in the afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

GUILLOTINED.—A man named JOHN UPTON was instantly killed by a train yesterday, at the Market-street depot, Newark. He had intended to take the cars to New-York, and for this purpose attempted to go on the cars while in motion. Unfortunately he stumbled over a dirt pile near the track, and his head, falling under the moving train, it was completely severed from his body. Deceased was about 35 years of age and a single man.

ROBBERS.—Robbers are hovering about the outskirts of Newark. Recently, a gentleman on his way to Waverly was followed about 11 P. M. by two roughs, who showed unmistakable signs of mischief. Being unarmed, he thought it best to run, which he did, followed by the robbers. He suddenly darted through a gate and then climbed over a fence, but had hardly done so when his pursuers threw at him a club, which happily only struck the fence with great force. Several such instances have lately occurred.

ADDRESS.—JOSEPH P. BRADLEY will deliver the annual address before the State Agricultural Society, at Waverly, on Oct. 2.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—A workman in HEWES & PHILIPS' machine works, Newark, had a narrow escape from death, yesterday. While endeavoring to connect a belt with a wheel his shirt sleeve was caught in the wheel cogs and he was whirled round the shaft. With admirable presence of mind, he loosed his clothing and stayed his body away from striking the surrounding objects till the other workmen released him. He was only slightly injured. About a year ago he had a similar escape from death.

LEFT FOR WASHINGTON.—Senator FRELINGHUYSEN and Representatives HALSEY and HILL have left Newark for Washington. Senator WILSON has also gone South.

The "Opening Day" for Gents' styles has arrived. BALDWIN, the Clothier, corner of Broadway and Canal, carries the day. He leads in low prices and stylish goods for Fall and Winter.—*N. Y. Express.*

Bouche, Fils & Co's Dry Verzenay.

Bouché, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouché, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

American Waltham Watches.

The standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best watch for the price in this market.

A complete assortment in Gold and Silver cases at very low prices by

BENEDICT BROS., Agents,
Keeper of the City Time,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Chickering's, Water's, and other first-class new Pianos to rent, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A Warranted Genuine Meerschaum at lowest manufacturers' price, at POLLAK & SONS', No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing and boiling done.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Friday, Sept. 18, at the residence of her nephew, Charles Thwing, No. 508 West 23d-st., Mrs. MARY BAKER, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, F. T. Baker, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Universalist Church, corner Bleecker and Downing sts., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DURAND.—At Irvington, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 18, CYRUS DURAND, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Irvington, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M. Interment in the Irvington Cemetery.

MARSTERS.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Sept. 19, Miss JENNIE E. MARSTERS, daughter of Silas W. and the late Rebecca Marsters, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 21, at 1¼ P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 80 York-st.

MCNAMARA.—At No. 88 York-st., Brooklyn, on Friday night, Sept. 18, TERESA JANE, youngest daughter of M. H. and Anna Maria T. McNamara, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 88 York-st.

PAINE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 19, E. THEODORE PAINE, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAINBOW.—On Friday, Sept. 18, at 7:20 P. M., at the Ordnance Dock, Navy-yard, New-York, after a few months' illness, JOHN RAINBOW, carpenter U. S. Navy, aged 53 years.

His remains will be removed from the Ordnance Dock, for transmission to Washington, D. C., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time his friends and relatives are requested to attend.

SEFTON.—After a brief illness, on Saturday, Sept. 19, Mr. JOHN SEFTON, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TUCKER.—At Bethlehem, Penn., JOHN GELSLON TUCKER, second son of J. Edwin and Isabella Tucker, No. 203 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST READY:

I.

INFELICIA.

A volume of Poems by ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.
16mo, cloth, $1; paper cover, 75 cents; with Portrait, &c., cloth gilt, $1 50.

II.

SHORT STORIES FOR SPARE MOMENTS.

Selected from Lippincott's Magazine.
Paper cover, 50 cents.

For sale by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed free by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY FOR GRANT AND COLFAX, at COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1868.—The Union Republicans of New-York City will assemble in Mass Meeting, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ALL UNION ASSOCIATIONS,

Grant and Colfax Clubs, "Boys in Blue," "Tanners" and Loyal Societies, in New-York and vicinity, are cordially invited to participate in this great meeting.

The following gentlemen are engaged to speak in the Cooper Union Hall and from stands outside:

Hon. EDWIN STANTON, Pennsylvania;
Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, Illinois;
Hon. JOHN CONNESS, California;
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, Pennsylvania;
Hon. HENRY WILSON, Massachusetts;
Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT,
Gen. T. W. CONWAY, Louisiana;
Hon. WILLIAM ELDER, Pennsylvania;
Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, New-York;
Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, New-York;
Gen. JAMES B. MCKEAN, New-York;
Hon. M. J. TOWNSEND, New-York;
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, New-York;
Hon. F. A. CONKLING, New-York;
Gen. J. MEREDITH READ, New-York;
Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD, New-York.

Gen. John Cochrane, Hon. Sigismund Kauffmann, Hon. F. J. Fithian, Gen. W. Kryzanowski, Major James Haggerty, Dr. Frederick Schuetz, Capt. Eugene O'Shea, Gen. Van Wyck, Hon. Henry Erbe, Hon. Charles S. Spencer, Dr. Herman Muhr, Hon. R. F. Andrews, Hon. Theodore Glaubensklee, Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. George F. Steinbrenner, &c., &c.

The ANDERSON GLEE CLUB will sing "THE UNION OATH," with bugle accompaniments, and other songs, and two brass bands will discourse patriotic music.

Front seats reserved for ladies.

RALLY! UNION MEN! RALLY!

"We propose to move upon the enemy's works immediately."

By order, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
JESSE O. HUNT, Secretary.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture.

ANNIN & CO., Nos. 99 and 101 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND OR-MULU, OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,

FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, D and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

1. No. 2 Greenwich, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5. No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
6. No. 122 Leonard, 7½ P. M.
8. No. 185 Spring, 7½ P. M.
11. No. 44 Avenue C (German,) 7½ P. M.
14. No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 7½ P. M.
17. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second-st., 7½ P. M.
18. No. 240 East 23d-st., near 1st-av., 7½ P. M., and street preaching in Elizabeth-st., 5 P. M.; Houston-st., 5 P. M., and tent near Central Park, 5 P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Eastern Branch, No. 473 Grand-st.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock. Essay by CHARLES H. SWEETZER, Esq., of the *Evening Mail*. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock, an original poem will be read before the Association by J. R. SANDFORD, Jr., Esq. The public invited.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HEBREW Christian Brotherhood, meetings are held every LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room 24, Cooper Union, Astor place, the object of which is to compare the true teachings of the Bible with the doctrine of the Jewish Church, to point out to the Jews their error, and to lead them to Christ. All are invited.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., RECTOR; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., associate Rector. Divine service will be resumed in the Chapel of Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st., on SUNDAY, 27th inst., and will be continued every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., until the completion of the new church building.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—Formerly worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall, Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector. Divine service will be held on SUNDAY. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½. Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. LATIMER, of the East Genesee Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. The one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of this church will be held Oct. 25.

NOTICE. — CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, in Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. SHEDD will preach in this church SABBATH, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Sabbath School is held in the Lecture-room at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square, two blocks west of New-York Hotel.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lay preaching at 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Pentecost Predicted by the Prophets;* and at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Be Ye also Ready*. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH, corner Catharine and Madison sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also preaching at the Mission, corner Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, Rector; Rev. S. F. HOLMES, assistant. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. WILLIS will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN at 3 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, in 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.—Rev. Dr. MCCAULFY, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE JUST in the future, will be the subject at the Second Advent meeting, corner of Allen and Grand sts., New-York, by Brother BROWN, on SUNDAY EVENING. Preaching in the morning by Brother BUNDAY. Lord's Supper in the afternoon.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., every Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock by Baptist Laymen. Speakers for to-morrow, Messrs. HILLMAN and GRIFFITHS. Singing under the direction of G. W. HILLMAN. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the old Brewery, the original mission at the Points, No. 61 Park-st., Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children.

OPEN AIR PREACHING AT THE FIVE POINTS.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE will preach on Paradise-square, opposite the Ladies' Mission, on SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. Singing by L. B. LODER, Esq. All classes are invited.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation. Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

GRACE CHAPEL.—OPPOSITE THE ACADEMY of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.—Services on SUNDAYS by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. This is an open church, free to all. Strangers are cordially invited to worship here.

AT THE NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) Church the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, in connection with the morning service, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the evening at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and divine service and sermon in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

GOOD SHEPHERD MISSION OF ST. Thomas' Church.—Services SUNDAY, Sept. 20, morning and evening. Sunday School at 3 o'clock. Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN will officiate.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible class for the blind at 9½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOPAL,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, REPUBLICAN Wigwam, 46th-st., east of 8th-av.—Preaching on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Sept. 20, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 2½.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av.; Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7½. Evening subject—*One Distinguishing Fact of the Christian Dispensation*. Seats free. All invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and 7½, by Rev. THOMAS BURCH, of Danbury, Conn. Youths' Missionary Meeting in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. Addresses by Mr. BURCH and others.

THE LAST GREAT BATTLE.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Advent Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Final Conflict*. Rev. xix., 11, 21.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. C. G. FOSS, the Pastor, SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½. Strangers invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., with Divine assistance, services by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. A. SCOTT. Lord's Supper in the morning.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at 10½ o'clock. There will be no evening service.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125TH-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, Pastor, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Cordial invitation to all.

FIFTH-AV. REFORMED CHURCH, corner 21st-st., Dr. ROGERS.—The Services of this church will be resumed on SUNDAY, 20th inst. Morning and evening preaching by the Pastor.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR 17TH-ST. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting 8½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in Washington Hall, 3d-av., near 126th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st. Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH OF Harlem, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., National Hall. Rev. SAMUEL A. CLARK, of St. John's Church, Elizabeth, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st. Services at 10½ in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING.

GRACE CHURCH, CORNER BROADWAY and 10th-st.—Services will be resumed in this church on SUNDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. JOHN McNAUGHTON WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ and 3½ o'clock, D. V.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EQUITY—PRIVATE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN PARTIES—ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.

Henry Selz et al vs. Levi J. Unna et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court: Material facts are that David Stemberg and Edward Isidor, doing business at Chicago under the firm name and style of Stemberg & Isidor, became largely indebted, and being unable to make payments as promptly as certain of their creditors desired, they confessed judgments in their favor. Judgments were thus obtained by Morris Selz and Abraham Cohen, doing business under the name and style of Selz & Cohen; by Henry A. Kohn and Joseph Kohn, under the name and style of H. A. Kohn & Bro.; by Wm. M. Ross and John H. Ross, under the name and style of Wm. M. Ross & Co., and by Leonard B. Shearer, Wm. W. Strong and John S. Paine, doing business under the name and style of Shearer, Payne & Strong. Executions were issued on these several judgments, and they were placed in the hands of the Sheriff of the county, with directions to levy the same on certain goods and chattels, as the property of the judgment debtors. Doubts being entertained by the Sheriff as to the ownership of the property, the judgment creditors gave him a bond to save him harmless, and the complainant, Henry Leopold, became the surety of Selz & Cohen in that bond. Indemnified against loss, the Sheriff, by the direction of John M. Huntington, attorney of Selz & Cohen, seized and sold the goods and chattels, as the property of the junior member of the firm of Stemberg & Isidor, the judgment debtors. The property sold was subsequently claimed by Levi J. Unna, and he brought trespass in the Circuit Court against those who signed the bond of indemnity, and the attorney who gave the directions to make the sale. Defendants appeared at the October term of the Court, 1858, and went to trial; but the jury being unable to agree they were discharged, and the case was continued. Before the next trial the plaintiff agreed with the complainants in this suit, that if they would make no further defence in that action, he, the plaintiff, would save them harmless from all loss or damage, and that no part of the judgment he might recover in the suit should be collected of them or be levied on their property. Complainants admit that they accepted the proposition, and that their Attorneys withdrew from the defence, and it appears that the plaintiff, on the 5th day of March, 1859, recovered judgment in the suit against all the defendants in the sum of $6,307.89, and costs of suit. Some of the defendants, to wit, William Ross, John H. Ross, Leonard B. Shearer and William W. Strong, sued out a writ of error to this Court. Pending the writ of error, Daniel L. Shearer and William Clark purchased the judgment for the sum of $6,546,28, and took an assignment of the same from the judgment creditor. Covenants of the assignor were in substance and effect that the judgment was wholly unsatisfied, and that he had done no act to impair, in any way or manner, its force and effect, and he added the unusual stipulation that he intended to make the representations so full and explicit that if false they would bring him within certain provisions of the crimes' acts passed by the State Legislature. By the advice of counsel the writ of error was not prosecuted, and for that reason was dismissed under the rules of this Court. Danger from the writ of error being removed, the assignees of the judgment caused execution to be issued on the same, and placed the execution in the hands of the Marshal for the purpose of having the money collected. Pursuant to the commands of the writ, the Marshal proceeded to levy the same on the property of Kohn & Brother, when they proposed a compromise as a means of saving their property from sacrifice. Substance of the proposition was, that they would pay one-fourth of the amount, and that Ross & Co., and Shearer, Strong & Paine should each pay one-fourth, and that the Marshal should levy the remaining one-fourth on certain real estate formerly belonging to Henry Leopold, who was the surety of Selz & Cohen. They accepted the proposition, and the payments were made as proposed. Levy was accordingly made by the Marshal on that real estate to satisfy the balance of the execution, which belonged to Selz & Cohen, or their surety, to pay; but before the sale was completed, the complainants filed their bill of complaint. In the bill they set up the suit in trespass, the agreement made by them with the plaintiff, their withdrawal from the defence, the recovery of the judgment by the plaintiff, and the assignment of the judgment, and charge that Ross & Co., and Shearer and Strong paid the whole amount of the judgment, and that the assignment was not *bona fide*, but that it was made with intent to enforce contribution against the complainants. Prayer of the bill of complaint was, that the other judgment defendants, and the plaintiff in the trespass suit, and the assignees of the judgment might be made parties, and that they might be enjoined from completing the sale of the real estate, and from all proceedings to collect the judgment. Answers were filed by Wm. Clark, Wm. M. Ross, John H. Ross and Wm. Strong, denying the entire equity of the bill of complaint, whereupon the complainants moved the writ for an injunction to stay the sale, which was denied by the Court, and the Marshal sold the premises to Henry A. Kohn, and gave him the proper certificate of sale. Subsequently, the complainants filed a supplemental bill, in which they alleged that these respondents had agreed that the lot in question should be sold, that Henry A. Kohn should bid it off for the purpose of compelling the complainants to pay their proportion of the judgment, and prayed that the purchaser might be enjoined from receiving any deed of the lot, or from interfering in any manner with the premises. Statement of the original bill of complaint was that the premises formerly belonged to the complainant, Henry Leopold and his copartner in business, and that the owners thereof became embarrassed, and made an assignment of all their property and effects for the benefit of their creditors, and that the assignee sold and conveyed the premises to a third person for the sum of $3,000. Suppose the allegations of the bill of complainant are true, then it is clear that the decision of the Circuit Court was correct, as the complainants have no title or interest in the land sold by the Marshal, and described in the certificate which he gave to the purchaser. They, under such a state of the case, have no such standing in the pleadings as will enable them to ask the interposition of a court of equity to enjoin the respondents or any other parties, as their own allegations show that they have no title in the premises. Interposition of a court of equity cannot be successfully invoked in a case like the present unless the party asking relief is able to show that he has a legal or equitable right or title in the subject matter of the controversy. But the want of title in the complainants was not the ground assumed by the Circuit Court; and inasmuch as the Marshal sold the land as the property of Leopold, we are inclined to examine some of the other issues between the parties, as disclosed in the pleadings. The principal charge in the bill of complaint is, that the assignment of the judgment was procured as the means to compel the complainants to pay their proper proportion of the amount therein recovered. Proofs in the suit do not establish that proposition, but if they did it would not benefit the complainants in this case, because the judgment had been recovered against the complainants as well as the respondents, and the former, as well as the latter, were liable for the whole amount recovered. Pending the suit in which the judgment was recovered, it is true the plaintiff had agreed that, if the complainants would make no further defence to his action of trespass, his judgment, in case he prevailed, should be levied on the property of the other defendants, and the record shows that they accepted that secret proposition, and gave their associates no aid in conducting the defence at the second trial. But they were not discharged from their joint liability, and the verdict and judgment were against them as well as against the other parties. Conceded intention of the plaintiff was to collect his whole claim, but he was willing to agree secretly with the complainants to collect the whole amount of the other parties to facilitate his recovery in the suit. Theory of the suit was that the defendants were joint trespassers, and if such was the fact the plaintiff must have known that he could not release one without discharging all the rest who were jointly liable for the same wrongful act, (Dufresne *vs.* Hutchinson, 3 Taunt., 117; Ruble *vs.* Turner, 2 Hen. and M., 38; Strong *vs.* Holmes, 7 Cow., 224; 2 Greenl. Ev., sec. 30.) Present complainants were defendants in that judgment, and became liable with the other defendants to pay the whole amount. Prior to the rendition of the judgment any agreement between the plaintiff in the suit and those complainants, such as is now alleged in the bill of complaint, would, if construed to be a discharge, have been a good defence for all the other joint wrongdoers. Such a secret agreement entered into between a plaintiff and a part of the defendants in a suit is inequitable, as tending to promote injustice both as between the plaintiff and the other defendants, and as between those who were jointly liable for an error committed in an attempt to enforce their legal rights. Parties are not only bound to act fairly in their dealings with each other, but they are not to expect the aid of a Court of Equity to enforce an agreement made with the intent that it shall operate as a fraud upon the private rights and interests of third persons. (1 Story Eq. Jur., sec. 333.) Better opinion from the evidence is, that the purchase of the judgment by the assignees was in good faith, and that they had no knowledge of the secret agreement between the judgment creditor and the complainants. Grant that the fact is so, still the complainants contend that the assignees of the judgment acquired no greater rights by the assignment than the assignor possessed at the time the assignment was made. General rule undoubtedly is, that the assignee of the judgment takes it subject to all defences which existed against it in the hands of the assignors at the time the instrument of assignment was executed. (Hines *vs.* Barnley, 8 Watts, 39; Chamberlain *vs.* Day, 3 Cow., 353.) When the assignees took the judgment in this case, the complainants were legally liable with the other defendants, and they were without any defence against the same, other than what arises from the agreement made by them in the trespass suit. Inequitable as that agreement was, it constituted no legal obstacle to the purchase of the judgment, and cannot be made the foundation for relief in this case. Payment of one-fourth of the judgment, as between the defendants in that suit, belonged to the complainants, and they having failed to pay their just proportion of the same, cannot complain that the assignees of the judgment have seen fit to levy that proportion of the same, upon their property. Equal contribution to discharge a joint liability is not inequitable, even as between wrongdoers, although the law will not, in general, support an action to enforce it where the payments have been unequal. (Merryweather *vs.* Nixon, 3 Term., 186; Barley *vs.* Bussing, 28 Cow., 455.) Where the liability is joint, equal contribution is just, and it would afford the complainants no ground of relief if it appeared that the arrangement with the Marshal was such as is alleged in the bill of complaint. Having collected three-fourths of the amount of the other defendants, it was quite right that he should, if possible, levy the balance so as to effect equal justice between the parties.

Decree affirmed with costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following-named persons have been admitted, viz.: Cecilia S. Barnes, Jane Morisson, George H. P. Mudcking, Chas. S. Hallock, Patrick Rigney, Mary E. Cooley, John Kelly, Mary H. Macrea, Joseph Carhart, Jane Donnelly, Timothy Connary, Wm. Emerson, Matilda F. Augus.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted upon the estates of the following deceased persons: Elias Howe, Jr., Francois P. Carlier, Edward Sebrich, John P. Sullivan, Hannah Stocking, Morris Aut, Susan Crouk, Emanuel Leutze, Mary G. Platt, Peter N. Losne, John F. Ericher, Matthew Taylor, Mary F. Fallon, S. B. Gatierrez, Mark Wastinage, Ann Kelly, George Greenfield, Peter Engiehart, John Hanlon, Wm. Foley, Wm. Muller, Andrew Schumacher, Jos. F. Comstock, John J. Schwabins.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Patrick S. Colton, of Catharine and Joseph Roach; Chas. Klein, of Mary Klein; Catharine Jarvis, of Ellsworth and Joseph M. L. Striker; John B. O'Connor, of Edward C. and Susan E. Mastinage; Mary Hanlon, of John J., Jane, Elizabeth and Annie Hanlon; John Hall, of Mary J., Robert and Wm. J. Reid; Maria S. Comstock, of Franklin H., Amelia T. and Richard B. Comstock.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The Court was called on yesterday to dispose of thirty-one cases of assault and battery, eighteen of petit larceny, and two of keeping disorderly houses. There was the usual division into acquittals and convictions, and the conclusions were so quickly reached that an adjournment was attained at an early hour. None of the cases were of any special interest.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

BURGLARS.

Sergt. McDONNELL, of the Sixth Ward Police, saw on Friday evening two suspicious-looking fellows loitering about the ward, and he ordered Officer GIBBONS to keep a bright look-out for them. The officer soon after heard the sound of glass breaking, and at the same moment saw one of these men, whose name was afterward ascertained to be JOSEPH THOMPSON, come from the doorway of No. 274 Canal-street. The officer arrested THOMPSON, and on examining the premises, discovered that the fan-light over the door had been broken. THOMPSON insisted that the glass had been broken by some one on the opposite side of the street throwing a brick at him, but as the policeman had not seen any one throw a missile, he gave no credence to the story, so marched his prisoner to the Station-house. He was there searched, and found in possession of a large jimmy and a long piece of strong cord. THOMPSON was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, and fully committed for trial on a charge of carrying burglarious implements with felonious intent.

A PICKPOCKET.

JAMES HENDERSON was arrested yesterday by Officer DENNISTON, of the Third Precinct Police, and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, to answer a charge of having made an attempt to steal as a pickpocket. It appears that as JAMES HOYT, of No. 19 New-street, was passing down town the prisoner attempted to secure his watch and chain, but did not succeed in consequence of his arrest. The Magistrate held HENDERSON for trial at the General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

IN DIFFICULTIES.

FREDERICK W. BUNTE, photographer, No. 120 Bowery, was yesterday arrested on a complaint made on the 4th of August last by EMILY A. SEEBERGER, of No. 346 East Nineteenth-street, in which she alleges that in June, 1867, she had been seduced by the prisoner under promise of marriage, and also that he had produced an abortion upon her. The case appears to have several collateral phases, under some one of which the accused was held for some time in Ludlow-street Jail under civil process. In the present case he asseverated his innocence, and gave bail in $2,500 for his appearance at the General Sessions.

LARCENY.

ELIZABETH MATHEWS, of No. 33 Greene-street, averred that LIZZIE SMITH had stolen from her clothing, valued at $75, and offered in proof of the accusation the fact that a portion of the articles had been found in possession of the prisoner. LIZZIE was held in $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—The Fall Inspections—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Considerable activity is again observable in National Guard circles, owing to the approach of the Fall inspections and the regular drill-season.

Adj.-Gen. Marvin announces that the following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Sept. 12:

Thirteenth Brigade—Effingham H. Putnam, Engineer, with rank from July 16, *vice* J. Cady Brown, resigned. Twelfth Infantry—Geo. C. Smith, Surgeon, with rank from Jan. 1, *vice* R. Louhren, promoted. Twenty-third Infantry—William R. Bunker, Captain, with rank from Aug. 26, *vice* S. H. Farnham, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. Twenty-fifth Infantry—Joseph Fisher, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 18, *vice* H. C. A. Sauer, resigned; Frederick Gombel, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 18, *vice* Joseph Fisher, promoted. Fifteenth Infantry—Edward Lounsberry, Captain, with rank from Aug. 1, *vice* Henry C. Krum, resigned; Davis C. Krum, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 1, *vice* Charles S. Morrell, removed from district; James Boice, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 1, *vice* Davis S. Krum, promoted. Fifty-sixth Infantry—John S. Hough, Major, with rank from Aug. 24, *vice* E. Ludlam, resigned. Eighty-sixth Infantry—Elijah H. Utter, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 29, *vice* H. Heinrich, resigned; Cassius A. Mattoon, Adjutant, with rank from Sept. 4, *vice* Stephen T. Hopkins, resigned.

The following resignations have also been accepted: Seventh Infantry—Commissary Robert W. Leonard, Sept. 12; Second-Lieut. Lorenzo S. Woodhouse, Sept. 12. Third Cavalry—Second Lieut. Jacob Schmidt, Sept. 12. Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade—Second Lieut. P. H. Amoore, Sept. 9.

SECOND BRIGADE INSPECTIONS.

The several regiments of this brigade will parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped for annual inspection and review, on Tompkins-square, as follows: The First Artillery on Thursday, the 15th day of October, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Third Infantry on Friday, the 16th day of October, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The Fifth Infantry on Monday, the 19th day of October, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Sixth Infantry on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The Eighty-fourth Infantry on Wednesday, the 21st day of October, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The Ninety-sixth Infantry on Thursday, the 22d day of October, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Brigade Staff, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, will assemble for inspection on Tompkins-square on Monday, the 19th day of October, at 10:45 A. M.

It is recommended that commandants of companies should send the first copy of their muster rolls to Major John A. Godfrey, Brigade Inspector, for correction, before making out the complete set. Major Godfrey will be at his office, No. 240 Broadway, between 10 and 12 o'clock, on the 1st and 2d prox., to attend to such revision.

Major Godfrey will inspect the several armories, regimental and company books and records, at 7 o'clock P. M., on the following evenings: The First Artillery, on Monday, Oct. 26; the Third Infantry, on Tuesday, Oct. 27; the Fifth Infantry, on Wednesday, Oct. 28; the Sixth Infantry, on Thursday, Oct. 29; the Eighty-fourth Infantry, on Friday, Oct. 30; the Ninety-sixth Infantry, on Monday, Nov. 2.

CAVALRY BRIGADE INSPECTIONS.

In accordance with orders issued by Brig.-Gen. Postley, this brigade will assemble in full uniform, for inspection and review, within Tompkins Park, on Wednesday, the 14th of October prox.: First Regiment Cavalry, at 10 o'clock A. M.; Battalion Washington Gray Cavalry, at 1 o'clock P. M.; Third Regiment Cavalry, at 3 o'clock P. M. Maj. Tweed, Acting Adjutant-General, will be the inspecting and mustering officer. In issuing these orders the General commanding takes occasion to observe that ignorance of duty, or negligence in making records, reports and rolls, will be considered as evidence of inefficiency, and the delinquent officer will be ordered before an Examining Board, or Court-martial, as the case may require. All muster rolls must be correctly engrossed and sent to Major Tweed, through regimental commanders, at least one week before inspection. Regimental adjutants and squadron commanders are directed to send the first copy of their muster rolls to Major Tweed, for revision and correction, five days before preparing the others.

THE ACTING INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

The Adjutant-General announces in special Order No. 199, that Brig.-Gen. J. H. Liebenau, Commissary-General of Subsistence, has been detailed as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, to make the inspections in the First and Second Divisions, N. G., required by sections 271 and 274, Military Code. Gen. Liebenau will attend the annual inspections and muster of the several organizations in said divisions, and will see that the Brigade Inspectors conform in all respects to the provisions of General Orders No. 21, current series. He will make such further inspections and reviews as he may deem necessary, and will make a full report to General Headquarters. Division, Brigade and Regimental commanders will furnish such assistance as Gen. Liebenau may require in the discharge of his duties under these orders. Gen. Liebenau will confer with the division commanders as to the dates to be designated for the several inspections.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This command will assemble at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, in full fatigue, white gloves, knapsacks (overcoats rolled,) on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, for drill and inspection. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock precisely. First Sergeant's call at 7:50 o'clock. Field and staff will report to the Commandant, and non-commissioned staff and drum corps to the Adjutant, at 7:45 o'clock.

Drills by wing will be held at the Armory as follows: Right wing (Companies C, G, K, E,) Tuesday evening, 22d inst.; left wing (Companies A, H, D, B,) Thursday evening, 24th inst. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock precisely. First Sergeant's call at 7:50 o'clock.

The Board of Examination, convened as per General Orders No. 8, has been dissolved.

Col. Leggett congratulates the regiment on the manner in which, through its many trials and troubles, the organization has been kept so complete, and he now expects that every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, will second him in his endeavors to recruit the regiment to its maximum strength, with the right kind of material.

THE WASHINGTON GRAY BATTALION.

Major Kent, in assuming command of this promising organization, has issued an order announcing the fact, and also directs that at each and every parade commandants of companies will make a thorough inspection of the uniforms and equipments of their commands before entering battalion formation, and dismiss from parade, and report as absent, each and every non-commissioned officer or trooper who shall, on such inspection, be found deficient in uniform or equipments, or deficient in the condition of the same. The battalion will assemble, in full uniform, for review and inspection, on the 14th prox., and parade on the 30th inst. and 7th prox., for drill and instruction. The Board of Officers will meet on Tuesday evening, for the transaction of important business.

GEN. MOLINEUX.

Now that Brevet Major-Gen. Edward L. Molineux, U. S. Vols., has been appointed to the command of the Second Division, National Guard, *vice* Duryea, resigned, considerable interest is felt in the war record of the new Major-General. A Brooklyn paper gives the following history, which we copy entire:

"Gen. Molineux, in 1847, entered the National Guard as a private in the Brooklyn City Guard (Co. G, Thirteenth Regiment.) In 1861 he went with the Seventh Regiment to Washington as a volunteer member of the Second Company, under Captain, now Colonel, Clark. Upon his return he joined the Twenty-third Regiment, then organizing, and was soon after appointed Inspector of the Eleventh Brigade, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Jesse C. Smith. In June, 1862, he assisted in raising the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, and went out as Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment, being appointed as full Colonel in December of the same year. He served in the siege of Port Hudson, where he was wounded, and took part in the Red River and Texas campaigns. He was also at Bermuda Hundreds, and served under SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, receiving his brevets of Brigadier and Major-General for his conduct in this campaign. During most of his service in the field his command was a brigade, either with Banks, Franklin, Emory, Sheridan, Gilmore or Sherman. From the Shenandoah Valley he was sent to Georgia to join Sherman, and was assigned to the command of Fort Pulaski and the defences of Savannah. He was also sent to take possession of Augusta, Ga., remaining in command of Northern Georgia and North Carolina until August, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service."

THE FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Col. Brinker has resumed active command of the First Regiment Cavalry, and in a recent order expresses his satisfaction in finding the command in good condition, the result of Lieut.-Col. Itner's and Major Madden's exertions during his recent absence in Europe. The Colonel announces the promotion of Adjt. Henry M. Collyer to a Captain in the Washington Grays Battalion, and while expressing pleasure at his success, regrets the loss to First Cavalry of an able soldier, whose faithful and valuable services have contributed so much to the efficiency and welfare of the command. Capt. Collyer carries with him the best wishes of the old regiment for his success in his new position. Col. Brinker announces that all business papers connected with the regiment be forwarded direct to the Colonel commanding, at his office, No. 378 West Washington Market.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Capt. John W. Marshall, commanding Company D of the First (Hawkins Zouaves) Regiment, announces that the first drill of the present season takes place on Thursday evening next. The names of those not present will be forwarded to a regimental court-martial. As it is the intention of the Commandant to make this company second to none in the regiment, to do so he asks the coöperation of the members in strict attention to duty, promptness and alacrity in obeying orders and the prompt payment of dues. A gold medal will be presented to the member obtaining the greatest number of recruits during the season, and a silver one to him who proves the best drilled in the manual of arms and most attentive to his duties. The Captain sets a good example to other company commanders.

Capt. John W. Davis, of Company D, Ninth Regiment, orders his command to assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves) at the armory, for inspection and drill, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock. As this will be the commencement of the drill season, a full and punctual attendance is absolutely necessary, as all absentees will be court-martialed and fined $5. The Commandant requests each member to bring a recruit in the company, previous to the annual inspection in October next.

Company I of the Seventy-first Regiment intends to open the Fall season on Thursday evening, Oct. 15, by a grand invitation hop at their new and handsome armory, No. 118 West Thirty-second-street. Lieut. Thos. V. Smith seems to have the affair in hand, and we can therefore predict a genuine success. The cards issued for the hop are very neat and elegant.

The annual Summer excursion of Major Berchet's Fifth Regiment Drum Corps, at Bulzer's East River Park, foot of Eighty-sixth-street, on Monday, proved a decided success. Companies G, C, E and D accompanied the drummers, and contested for a large number of prizes. Company E won a flag, and the other prizes were secured by the best individual shots in the battalion, consisting of watches and other articles of value. A large number of German officers were present during the day, and the festivities passed off with *eclát*, the weather being superb.

Company G of the Eighth Regiment will hold their annual target excursion and Summer night's festival on the 23d inst., at Karl's Park, Morrisania.

The officers and members of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, held a very agreeable reunion with their ex-members, on Thursday evening last, at the regimental armory, when the boys had quite a good time together. Owing to other engagements our stay with Company D was a brief one, but we saw enough to know that the affair had proved a success, owing to the strenuous exertions of the Committee, Messrs. Geo. C. Chapin, J. P. Leccur, H. V. Myers, H. Chamberlain and W. H. Roberson, Jr.

The Board of Health and the New Life-saving Apparatus.

The frequent and many times avoidable cases of loss of life by drowning along the piers and wharves of our river fronts have, through the action of the Board, found a practicable remedy for like accidents in the future, by the application of the life-saving system used in London and various continental cities. The success of this apparatus in London has proved the utility of its introduction here; it having been shown that above 90 per cent. of those who were in the first or intermediate stages of drowning have been saved by the timely use of the apparatus, and a judicious observance of the rules laid down for the reviving of water-soaked patients. The apparatus is simple, and consists of a grapnel or drag, a pike, a ladder and a float and heaving line. The grapnel is made in the form of a right triangular pyramid of wrought iron, and weighs twelve ounces; the sides of its base being bisected by hooks, curved upward, of about three inches in length. At the apex of this skeleton pyramid is a movable swivel, to which the rope is attached. The pike is a flexible, spruce-wood pole sixteen feet long, the end of which is capped by three curved hooks ten inches long. The ladder is twelve feet long, width to correspond, and has strong iron crane hooks by which to suspend it from the wharf. Iron points terminate its lower ends, by which it is designed to imbed it in the soil. The ladder is painted green, and marked in conspicuous characters, "For the rescue of drowning persons." A wooden float, containing about twelve cubic inches, and weighing six ounces, together with twenty-five fathoms (150 feet) of cotton line completes the apparatus. For use these different instruments are combined and adjusted as follows: The grapnel is secured to one end of the line; the float to the other. The pikes are in readiness and the ladder is hung to the wharf by its hooks. A lanyard allows the ladder to be cast adrift, and to act as a raft in case of necessity. The subject in the stream can either be reached by the float, drag or pole, and in either case he returns to shore unhurt. All the metallic work is galvanized to protect it from the corrosive action of the water.

Sets of this apparatus have been placed at various points along the river fronts, under the charge of the Metropolitan Police. It should be stated as an indication of its successful application that the life of one person has already been saved by its means.

The following is a list of the Stations where the apparatus is now ready for use: Pier No. 1, North River, Pier No. 10 North River, New-Jersey Central Ferry-house, Pier No. 43 North River, Pier 47 North River, Hoboken Ferry, Foot of Gansevoort-street, Foot of Courtlandt-street, Pier 29 North River, Pavonia Ferry, Foot of Harrison-street, Desbrosses-street Ferry, Grand-street Ferry, Governeur-slip, Foot of Clinton-street, New-York Balance Dock, Catharine Ferry-house, Roosevelt-street Ferry-house, Pier No. 24 East River, Fulton Ferry, Wall-street Ferry, Pier No. 12, Coenties-slip, Pier No. 8 East River, South Ferry.

Fire in East Nineteenth-street.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the second floor of the three-story brick building No. 506 East Nineteenth-street, resulting in considerable damage before the flames were extinguished. The first floor is occupied by G. S. BURROWS as a stairbuilding manufactory, and he sustains a loss of $800, covered by insurance. The second and third floors are occupied by JOHN A. FIEBEART, as a cabinet manufactory, and his loss in stock is roughly estimated at $2,000, upon which there is an insurance of $500. The building is also owned by Mr. FIEBEART, who loses $2,000 thereon by fire and water. Insured for $1,500.

A CHILD DROWNED.—A little son, 7 years of age, of WILLIAM H. FOLKENBURG, Captain of the schooner *Eliza Pharo*, of Tuckerson, N. J., lying at the Morris and Essex Canal Dock, in Hoboken, fell overboard on Friday afternoon, and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

Mme. Galoupeau, late Mathilde & Co., No. 6 Brevoort-place (No. 53 East 10th-st.,) near Broadway, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Fall season, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 21, their new and elegant assortment of
DRY GOODS,
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASONS,
consisting of
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
CLOTHS,
CLOAKS,
AND
FANCY GOODS.
ALSO,
UPHOLSTERY AND LACE CURTAINS,
&c., &c., &c.,
All of which will be found equal in style and quality to those of any first-class Broadway house, and at prices fully 25 per cent. less.

RETAIL TRADE.
LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21,
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
Containing a Full Assortment of
PARIS SILKS, SILK AND COTTON VELVETS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, ROBES,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CLOTHS AND
CLOAKINGS, LINENS, WHITE
GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES AND
HOSIERY, UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING
GOODS, &c., &c.
These goods have been recently selected in the most celebrated European Markets, expressly for
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
AND WILL BE SOLD
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE—No. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Entrance on Grand-st.

LAKE & M'CREERY
NO. 471 BROADWAY.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 21,
A
NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
SHAWLS,
CLOTHS,
GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
MILLIONS & PONSONS LYONS VELVETS
ALL WIDTHS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

AT GAYNOR'S.
WALKING COSTUMES
in great varieties, 25 per cent. below cost.
SKIRTS.
BALMORAL, SKELETON, WALKING and TRAINS
in all the fashionable styles.
ALSO,
TOURNOURS, (latest style.)
PANNIERS, SHOULDER BRACES, PADS,
SUPPORTERS, &c., &c.
GAYNOR,
Nos. 785 and 824 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
NOVELTIES IN DRY GOODS.
ALL THE DEPARTMENTS REPLENISHED WITH
NEW GOODS FOR THE OPENING SEASON.
SILKS FOR DRESSES.
WOOLENS FOR DRESSES.
PLAIN POPLINS AND OTTOMAN.
PLAIDED WOOLENS FOR DRESSES AND
CLOAKINGS.
The Department of House-furnishing Goods has been newly replenished and special care will be given to this particular trade.
Very large choice of ready-made skirts.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CARPETING,
AXMINSTER AND AUBUSSON CARPETS,
IN ONE PIECE.
ALSO,
SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATEL TAPESTRIES,
Of the newest Paris styles.
For CURTAINS and FURNITURE COVERING, &c.
EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, TASSELS, &c. &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

TRIMMING SATINS AND VELVETS,
IN ALL THE NEW CHOICE SHADES,
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS,
CUT ON THE BIAS
if required,
FOR SALE AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 14,
AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE,
L'ELITE PETITE PANIER
HOOP SKIRT.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish on MONDAY, Sept. 14,
WITH NOVELTIES
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
SILKS, DRESS SUIT MATERIALS, POPLINS,
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
in new shapes and colors,
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BLANKETS AND BEDDING.
H. O'FARRELL will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
10,000 pieces ENGLISH and DOMESTIC BLANKETS,
At lower prices than have been offered in five years.
QUILTS, COMFORTERS, SHEETINGS and FEATHER BEDDING,
equally low. A seven-pound lambwool BLANKET for $5 to $6, at his large wholesale and retail warerooms, Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., adjoining.
N. B. His assortment of CARPETS is the largest, cheapest and best in the City.

A PANIC.
GREAT BREAK in the cotton-goods market. Muslins down 5c. to 8c. a yard.
WE HAVE BOUGHT LARGELY, and will offer to-morrow:
ONE BIG LOT OF MUSLINS, nearly as fine as BEST WAMSUTTAS, for 12½c. and 15c.
ONE BIG LOT, EXTRA HEAVY, 16c. and 18c.
50 PIECES, EXTRA FINE, 15c. and 16c.
ONE BIG LOT, YARD WIDE,
FINE AND HEAVY, for 12½c.
800 PIECES BEST SHEETINGS MADE,
FULL YARD WIDE, 15c., worth 22c.
Parties wishing any of these muslins should come early in the week, as they will sell fast.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION, IMMENSE LOTS
DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS,
FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,
&c., at nearly HALF PRICE.
MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.
AUCTION FLANNELS, 12½c.
All other goods as cheap in proportion, for CASH only.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, CRAPE CLOTH, COLORADO CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, PRINCESS CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, OTTOMAN CLOTH, BIARRITZ, MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, BRUSSELS CORD, SECOND MOURNING GOODS IN POPLIN, VALENCIAS AND OTTOMAN VELOURS, ASTRAKHAN AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS, &c., &c.,
All much below cost of importation.

DRY GOODS.

AT GAYNOR'S.
CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.
2,000 dozen pairs
offered to the public
at a tremendous sacrifice.
The wholesale branch of our trade about to be relinquished in order to get more extensively into ladies' ready made clothing, we offer our immense stock at the following reduction from former wholesale prices:
Corsets, $20 per dozen, at $1 per pair.
Corsets, $30 per dozen, at $1 50 per pair.
Corsets, $40 per dozen, at $2 per pair.
Corsets, $60 per dozen, at $3 per pair.
And higher prices at equally low figures.
These corsets are of elegant shapes, and made by the best Paris and London manufacturers.
GAYNOR'S,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.,
and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
ONE CASE OF COLORADO CRAPE CLOTH TWO YARDS WIDE $1 50 PER YARD, REGULAR PRICE $2 50; SUCH A BARGAIN IS SELDOM OFFERED. CALL EARLY. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE NO. 551 BROADWAY; OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

CARPETS.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS
IN NEW DESIGNS, BRINTON & LEWIS' AND CROSSLY'S MAKE; BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE; NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE UNDER PRICE AT RETAIL.
GEO. E. L. HYATT, NO. 273 CANAL-ST.,
THROUGH TO NO. 31 HOWARD-ST.

FURNITURE.

NEW
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Desire to announce that they have added to their business a
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
in which they will keep the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.
With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE
in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A GRADUATE, WHO HAS BEEN FOR many years a teacher of the classics, mathematics and English, desires a school engagement. Private lessons given to collegiate and normal school students, and to those wishing to attain proficiency in special branches in a limited time. School agents not noticed. Address A. M. UNIVERSITY, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

EUROPE.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD WIDE experience in traveling abroad desires to take charge of one or more young ladies wishing to spend a year or two in Europe. For information, apply to W. H. WHITE, M. D., No. 26 East 22d-st.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION, capable of teaching the higher English branches, with Latin, French and music, wishes a situation in a school or family; salary must be liberal. Address M. B. J., No. 536 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GENTLEMAN, Protestant, and graduate of theology, a situation in a school or institute as French teacher. Address G., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

MR. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For a limited number of boys, will commence on the 21st of September, at No. 907 Broadway. The aim of this school, especially, is THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTS of the several studies.
Mr. Tyng will also be happy to give PRIVATE LESSONS to pupils of either sex, IN ANY BRANCHES, AT CONVENIENT HOURS.

FRENCH CLASSES, 25 BOND-STREET.
New method of Professor J. L. Parraine, Graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, licenciate of the Normal School of Paris, (teachers' school,) Professor at the University of New-York. Lady subscribers received MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Gentlemen, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS. $20 thirty lessons.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND BEGS TO inform her friends and patrons that circumstances compel her to defer until OCT. 1 the reopening of her school for children.
Apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—INSTRUCTION given at the Laboratory, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.
A. H. GALLATIN, M. D.
J. GALLATIN, JR.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 50th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen at No. 56 7th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 29th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER CLASS FOR young ladies at No. 113 West 41st-st., on Thursday, Oct. 1.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 119 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL SCHOOL for twelve boys. For circulars and references address SAM'L M. ENSIGN, Morris, Conn.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School will reopen Sept. 22, at No. 1193 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S SCHOOL, late of Cromwell, Conn., will reopen at Hartford, Conn., No. 90 Farmington-av., Sept. 23.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS YOUNGS'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN of both sexes will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.
The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.
A DEPARTMENT OF
PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE,
WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils.
The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college.
Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

IDLEWILD,
(HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS) will be reopened as a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sept. 23. MISS M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'
English and French School for young ladies, NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

MISS OLSSEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV.,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 11 East 28th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MR. CORNWALL'S
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL,
No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. M. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Fort Washington. French, language of the school. Graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau; No. 701, Schirmer; No. 913, Leroy.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,188 Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 928 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies—Opens Oct. 5. For circulars, apply to Schermerhorn & Co., No. 14 Bond-st., or to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS WARREN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL for Boys opens MONDAY, Sept. 21, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. French and English taught.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman; best references. Address in writing Prof. BRAUGEZ, care of Prof. E. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 49 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 126 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MISS WATSON'S BOARDING AND Elementary School, No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. References—Rt. Rev. H. Potter, New-York; Rev. A. C. Coxe, New-York; Rt. Rev. T. F. Davis; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, Wm. H. Appleton, New-York; J. W. Mitchell, New-York, and others as per circular, for which apply as above.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 25 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Fourth year, for young gentlemen, No. 324 4th-av., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 15. French is the language of the school. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils. There is a primary department. E. DE CRAUZAT has been a teacher at Mr. Charlier's Institute for seven consecutive years.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

MOUNT MORRIS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young ladies, 124th-st., third house east from 5th-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 22. Six young lady boarders will be received. Evening classes, for youths and adults of both sexes, from 7 to 9 P. M. Languages, mathematics, book-keeping, elocution, &c., taught. For circulars apply as above. Terms moderate.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 35th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A FEW pupils to instruct by the hour in the German and French language. Call or address Miss E. MARX, No. 96 2d-av.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable Protestant woman; is accustomed to the care of children and competent to take care of an infant; is patient and kind to them, and disposed to discharge her duty faithfully in every respect; would be willing to make herself generally useful; good City references. Apply at No. 1,281 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER would go out by the day or take in work; best of City references. Call at No. 231 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman, or coachman and groom; has the best City references for capability, care and management of horses, carriages and harness; understands the City drives. Address WILLIAM E., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; five years' references from his last employer. Apply to or address for three days W. S., care of J. Rieck, harness maker, No. 436 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A WHOLESALE house, by a young man of 20; salary no object at first. Address ENERGY, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE REtail dry goods business at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.

A POCKET-BOOK, containing a sum of money, which owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 47 West 48th-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 601 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF a ladies' green enameled WATCH, with chain, lost on Friday afternoon, either in a Cortlandt-st. stage, on the way to Pier No. 19, North River, or on board the New-Brighton boat, *Thomas Hunt*. Apply to W. A. WIECHERS, corner Richmond-terrace and Hamilton-av., New-Brighton, S. I. or No. 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

$100 WILL BE PAID ON THE RECOVERY of a set of CORAL missed from No. 136 West 34th-st. last Thursday night. Address No. 729 Broadway, at Legrain's.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881 and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, on May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new Bonds of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS.

G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

(Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association is to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly, and the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH THIRD-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company due July 1, 1871.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds so surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash consignments on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits canned.

Letters and telegrams addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

No. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £2 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.

WALTER WATSON,
CLARENCE M. MYLREA, } Agents.
ARCHD. MCKINLAY.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OF by-law of the Directors of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company is published, as required by law:

Annual Stockholders meetings for the election of Directors shall be hereafter held on the first Monday of October in each year."

And notice is hereby given that, pursuant to such resolution and by-law, an election for thirteen Directors of the said Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company will be held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 76 Wall-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY (5th day) of October next. The polls will open at noon and remain open for one hour.

JAMES F. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 9, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of September inst., at 12 o'clock P. M., for choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d of September, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company on the 18th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The stock and transfer books will be closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. Land Bonds of the Kempsis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, payable in gold, with interest payable coin, for sale at 103 and accrued interest, by HODGSKIN, RANDALL & CO., No. 14 Broad-st. CORNELIUS VAUDERMANN, } Broad-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property; sums over $2,500.

LENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 39 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING-FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin $83.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

For freight and passage apply at the

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAM SHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building:

NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, FORBES, Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. WEST

Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when those dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon

SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

SEPT. 20—Steamship GOLDEN STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sailing on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 20.

Apply to

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. S. L. FINKBRAUGH, Nov. 23

These superb steamers are in connection with, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning, for engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 1.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Oct. 8.

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.

The first-class steamship MARION will leave Pier 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

THE FAVORITE FIRST Steamer

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE,

Capt. D. CAULKINS,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, for Galveston, Texas, direct. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship WILMINGTON will succeed the TYBEE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Sept. 26
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL...SATURDAY, Oct. 3

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—ELLIS LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship BARRACOUTA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points south and Southwest. Agents to Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, held this day, the regularly quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. free of Government tax, was declared payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 15th of October. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of September, and reopened on the 12th of October.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

SEPT. 16, 1868.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A SUGAR-HOUSE IN THIS CITY, in good working order; will be sold cheap to close an estate. For full particulars, address S. R., No. 49 West 45th-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

WE BEG LEAVE TO STATE THAT MR. ROBERT BARRET has been admitted a partner in our firms here and in New-York.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1868.

DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The undersigned, as Receiver of all the property and effects of the SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will sell at auction, on the premises, at the

VILLAGE OF SALISBURY MILLS,
TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY,
NEW-YORK, ON THE
25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., INSTEAD OF 12 M., AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED,

the premises and property of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, situated at Salisbury Mills aforesaid, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, about eight miles from Newburg, on the Hudson River.

The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels contiguous to the railroad depot; a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a one hundred and twenty-five horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one sixty-inch Fourdrinier Paper Machine, by John L. Seavens, of Worcester, Mass. and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper. Also, a boiler-house, two forty-horse power boilers, rag-house, bleach-boiler, dam, water power, water wheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus, seven dwelling-houses, storehouse, workmen, stables, furniture, &c., &c., &c.

The property cost new in 1867 upwards of $200,000. The machinery in the mill building, which was all new in 1867, cost near $50,000; and the machinery and buildings are insured for $80,000. The capacity of the mill is about 2,500 pounds of paper daily.

For further particulars concerning the property, apply on the premises, or to the undersigned; and for terms of sale apply to

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver,
Room No. 13, City Hall, New-York City, or
BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y.

where a map of the premises may be seen.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock,

VILLA SITES IN "PAULDING PARK," IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION.

Twenty valuable building sites and plots will be sold at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer. The property presents a magnificent view of the Hudson River; is surrounded by the elegant residences and improvements of the artists Bierstadt, Lennox, Merritt, Moller, Gurnee and others, "on the classic ground of America," and distant 25 miles from the City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 238 West 38th-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Full particulars hereafter.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

26 iron guns, various calibre.
3,400 pounds shot, shells, &c.
820 field carriages.
205 sets of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,275 muskets and rifles, various models.
135 revolvers, various models.
40,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
200 McClellan saddles.
3,000 curb bridles.
600 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; or Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 4, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 253 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

GERMAN SPOKEN. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited on or before THURSDAY, Oct. 1, will Bank Open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE POLSON, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 356 AND 358 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $3,173,018 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK

Corner 3d-av. and 76th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 an 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1, on deposits made now, payable in January.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS FROM $1 TO $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, commencing Oct. 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 76th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PERRYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
LUMBER and SLATE,

Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.

MARBLEIZED SLABS

for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, OF Marble slated mantels, at wholesale and retail, at KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 62 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. R. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPERSTRUCTURE OF IRON BRIDGE AT THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILLINOIS.

Proposals will be received at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., until 12 M. of the 1st day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock meridian, for the construction, putting in position and finishing ready for use, the superstructure of an iron bridge, consisting of four spans of one hundred and sixty feet each, across the minor or south channel of the Mississippi River, at the lower end of Rock Island, Ill.

The roadway of bridge to be twenty-four feet in the clear, and a sidewalk on each side of roadway, six feet wide in the clear, and both to be properly covered or floored, the roadway with two inches thick, and the sidewalks with one and a-half inch thick, oak flooring.

Drawings, plans and specifications, necessary to a clear and exact understanding of the proposed mode of construction will accompany the proposals, and bidders will state the time within which they can complete the work.

The iron that is subjected to a tensile strain to have a tenacity of not less than sixty thousand (60 000) pounds per square inch of section; and the bridge to be strong enough, with an ultimate strain of ten thousand *pounds* per square inch, and of *compression of six thousand pounds*, to admit of a column of men, or a drove of cattle, crossing over it with safety.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

T. J. RODMAN, Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding Rock Island Arsenal.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Ill., Sept. 12, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Pine Timber," will be received at this office until 11 A. M. Saturday, Oct. 10, 1868, for the following materials, viz.:

500 sticks white Canada pine timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.

250 sticks white Canada pine timber, each 21 feet long and 12 inches square.

36,000 feet board measure, best quality two-inch pine plank, each 15 feet long.

20 sound white oak posts, each 13 feet long and 16 inches square.

All the above timber and lumber to be of first quality, sawed and straight. The full dimensions given will be strictly required; any under size will be rejected.

All to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1869, alongside the United States pier in Oswego Harbor. All expenses involved in the proper measurement and inspection of the materials are to be borne by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals can be procured at this office.

Lieut.-Col. of Engrs., Bvt. Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1868.

TRANSPORTATION FOR NAVY STORES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1868.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for freight," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 1 P. M. on the 24th inst., for transportation, by "sailing vessel," from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., of the following supplies, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Three galleys, packed in 44 boxes, weighing 22,704 pounds.

Freight payable in currency after return of receipted bill of lading without primage.

Parties making proposals for the above freight are desired to state the name of their vessel, when ready to receive freight and date of sailing; they are also invited to be present at the hour named, when the proposals will be opened, and the award made to the lowest responsible bidder.

C. G. KLIDEDOG,
Paymaster United States Navy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANT ROOMS IN SUITE, WITH private table, at No. 6 Madison-square. (23d-st.); may be had by application; references exchanged.

NO. 47 EAST 25TH-ST., SECOND DOOR from Madison-square.—A party of two or three may find a handsome suite of rooms, beautifully furnished, with or without board, in one of the most elegant houses in the City. If with board, private table. No other boarders. None but parties of unquestioned respectability need apply.

BOARD WANTED—IN A HIGH-STOOP house, for three adults and servant: $700 per month will be paid for the entire parlor floor, and two rooms on the second floor, with private table. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,258 Post Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen; also a room to suit a lady that goes to business; terms moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished front room, with fire, gas, &c., and board for two, $23, one for $18, one for $16, in the first-class brown-stone house, No. 149 East 51st., between Lexington and 3d av.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome rooms on second and third floors, separately or together, with all the comforts of a first-class home; reference given and required. Address U. W., No. 192 5th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, FOR young ladies and others wishing to be in the City a few months, in a pleasant New-England family, where French may be acquired and spoken, at No. 28 East 28th-st.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on the first floor and a large front room on the second floor, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, &c., to let, with first-class board.

TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, newly and handsomely furnished as parlor and bedroom, to let to gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from the New-York Hotel.—Choicest rooms to let, singly or en suite, with or without board, with or without private table.

NO. 351 FIFTH-AV., SECOND DOOR below 34th-st., a fine suite of rooms to rent with board. Also single rooms for gentlemen; private table if preferred. References exchanged.

MISS SNOW HAS A HANDSOMELY furnished second floor, in perfect order, to let, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen. No. 48 West 16th-st. Highest reference exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN A LARGE room, or sitting-room and bedroom, furnished, within ten blocks of City Hall; reference; "money in advance." Address O. A., Box No. 256 *Times* Office.

NO. 22 BOND-ST.—WINTER BOARDERS accommodated, on very reasonable terms, with good board and noon dinner.

BOARDERS MAY BE ACCOMMODATED in Lafayette by addressing S. S. BERGEN, Hudson County, N. J.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-st. will let a room on second floor, with board for two, at $8 per week. Everything home made.

BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT NO. 45 D West 125th-st., in a new house and private family; reference given and required.

IN A PRIVATE GERMAN FAMILY A PHYSIcian's office and several well furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 105 West 21st-st.

NO. 30 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with board.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS IN SUITES and single; also, entire second floor; reference

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter.

CORNWALL, Sept. 15, 1868.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE

TO

BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 P. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with the 8 o'clock morning trains.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

FROM

NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats

NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with the morning trains; or remain undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take train at 7:45 A. M., and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stoninston Steamboat Company.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 21, inst., will leave at 6 P. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and DON'T STUMP leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with the Hudson River and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 19, 1868.

$20,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s, C., '62 ... 114⅛	200 Adams Ex ... 51⅛
28,000 U.S. 6s., 5-20s, R. '62 ... 108⅞	180 do ... 51⅛
5,000 do ... 108⅜	100 U. S. Ex ... 47
60,000 U.S.6s. 5-20s, C., '64 ... 110⅛	do ... 47⅛
60,000 do ... b3 110⅜	100 N. Y. C. R ... 130
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R ... 113⅛	300 do ... 130⅞
162,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '65 ... 111⅛	100 do ... 130⅜
1,500 5-20s, C., '65..new 109	900 do ... 130⅛
2,000 5-20s, C., '67 ... 109⅛	100 Erie R ... s5 46⅞
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. L., bet. call...R 108¼	800 do ... 46⅞
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s., new 69¼	100 do ... 46⅞
15,000 do ... 69⅝	100 do ... 46⅞
1,000 do....bet.call 69⅜	50 do ... 47⅛
5,000 do ... 69	50 do ... bet.call 48
4,000 do ... 2d call 69	200 Hud. Riv. R ... 142
1,000 N. Car. 6s, new.. 74	200 Harlem R ... 124
1,000 do....bet.call 74¾	3850 Reading R ... 91⅛
1,000 do ... 73⅞	2000 do ... b30 91⅜
5,000 do ... 2d call 74	100 do ... 91⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83 ... 95⅛	100 do..2d call b30 92
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st ... 91½	200 do ... 92
2,000 T. & W. 1st. Ex ... 92	400 Mich. S. & N. I ... 85⅛
5,000 Gr. W. R. 2d M ... 81	10 do ... 85⅛
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M ... 88	100 do ... 2d call 85⅜
500 do ... 87	100 do ... 85⅞
1,000 Chi. & G. E. 1st ... 79⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts ... b30 88
10,000 do ... 79	900 do ... 87⅞
2,000 Tol. Pe. & W. 1st. West. Div ... 83⅛	31 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R ... 80
3,000 N. Y. & N. H., 6s ... 96⅛	100 Chi. & N. W ... 90⅞
500 Wes. U. Tel. 7s ... 88	100 do ... 90⅞
300 Canton Co ... 50	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf ... 91
100 do ... 49⅜	300 do ... 91⅛
100 do ... bet. call 49½	100 do ... 91⅛
100 do ... 49⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R ... 102⅞
100 do ... 2d call 49⅜	200 do ... 102⅛
97 Del. & Hud. C ... 129⅝	300 do ... b30 102⅜
20 West. U. Tel ... 34⅝	300 Chic. & R. I ... 103⅜
50 do ... 34⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf ... 95⅛
300 Quicksilver ... 23	300 Tol., W. & W ... 61⅛
40 do ... 22⅛	75 do ... 60⅞
200 Mariposa Pr ... 10⅞	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf ... 76⅛
500 Pacific Mail ... 113⅛	700 P., F. W. & C ... 110
100 do ... 113⅛	100 do ... s30 109⅞
300 do ... 113⅛	100 Mor. & Essex R ... 65
300 do ... 113	100 Alt. & T. H. R ... 44
300 do ... 112⅞	100 Chi. & A. R. Prf ... 154⅛
500 do ... 112½	400 O. & M. R ... 29⅛
30 do ... 2d call 112⅛	100 do ... b30 29⅛
	500 do ... 29⅛
	300 do ... 29⅜
	100 do ... s30 29⅜
	100 do ... b30 29⅜
	1000 do ... 2d call 29⅛
	40 Chic. & G. E ... b.c. 40

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$3,000 U.S.6s, '81, R ... 113⅛	$1,000 5-20s, C, '64 ... 110
80,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62 ... 109	25,000 5-20s, C, '68 ... 109⅛
5,000 5-20s, C, '62 ... 114⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C ... 104⅞
25,000 do ... 114	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s. new. s10 ... 69	1100 Tol., W. & W ... 62
100 Mer. U. Ex ... 24⅛	1200 Reading R ... 91⅛
100 Quicksilver ... b10 22⅞	600 do ... 91⅜
100 do ... 22⅜	400 do ... c 91⅛
500 Canton Co ... 50	100 Mil. & St. P ... 97
100 do ... 49⅜	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf ... 96
200 Pac. Mail ... 113⅛	200 P., F. W. & C ... 110⅛
100 do ... 114⅛	100 do ... 110
100 do ... b30 113⅛	800 Ohio & M. R ... 29⅛
200 West. U. Tel ... 34⅝	300 M. So. & N. I ... 85⅜
100 do ... s10 34⅞	800 do ... 85⅝
100 do ... 34⅜	100 do ... c 85⅝
1100 N. Y. Cen ... 131	100 do ... b3 85⅛
500 do ... 130⅞	100 do ... s10 85⅝
100 do ... b10 131	500 do ... s10 85
100 do ... s30 130⅞	200 do ... c 85⅛
800 do ... 131⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts ... 88⅛
1100 Erie R ... 47⅛	1200 do ... 88
300 do ... b10 47⅛	100 do ... s10 88
800 do ... c 47⅛	200 do ... b10 88⅛
400 do ... 47⅜	500 Clev. & Tol ... 103
100 Hud. R ... s10 141½	600 Chic., R. I. & P ... 103⅞
100 do ... s60 141½	300 Chi. & N. W. R ... 90⅞
400 do ... 142	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf ... 91
100 Alt. & T. H ... 45	500 do ... 91⅛
	100 do ... b3 91⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn St 6s.new ... 69⅛	600 Reading R ... 92⅛
30,000 do ... 69⅜	800 do ... 92⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s, x-c ... 74½	2600 do ... 92⅜
100 Wells-Fargo Ex ... 27½	200 Tol., W. & W ... 63
100 do ... 27⅜	100 do ... 62⅜
100 do ... 27½	100 do ... b30 62⅜
500 do ... 28	200 Mil. & St. P ... 98
200 Am. Ex ... 47⅜	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf ... 96
400 Mer. Union Ex ... 24⅜	1500 P., Ft. W. & C ... 110
200 do ... 24	200 do ... 110⅛
200 Canton Co ... 50	1000 do ... sty 109⅝
100 do ... 50⅛	100 M. S. & N. I ... 85⅛
100 Pacific Mail ... 113⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts ... 88⅛
800 do ... 113	200 Clev. & Tol ... 103
500 West. U. Tel ... 34⅜	200 do ... 102⅞
200 do ... 34⅜	200 do ... 102⅝
200 do ... b60 35	800 C. R. I. & P ... 104⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R ... 131⅝	600 do ... 104⅛
500 do ... 131⅝	600 do ... s3 104⅛
2600 do ... 132	900 Chi. & N. W ... 90⅞
400 do ... c 131⅞	500 do ... 90⅝
500 Erie R ... 47⅛	300 do ... 90⅞
1800 do ... 47	200 do ... 90⅞
100 do ... s30 46⅞	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf ... 91
200 Hudson ... 142	200 do ... 90⅞
300 do ... b10 142	

SATURDAY, Sept. 19—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off, as compared with Friday night, full ½ ₽ cent., the transactions of the day being at 144⅜@⅛@⅛ ₽ cent., quoted 144⅛ ₽ cent. at 3 o'clock. The cash Gold was again in moderate supply, and balances were used free of interest to either party. But the market was weaker, nevertheless, and partly on account of a further decline in Exchange to 108⅞@108¾ ₽ cent. on London. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounted to $2,923,613. The Export demand, $640,390. The payments out of the Treasury for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $328,388. The receipts from California, $401,048. The resulting difference of the week's operations in Specie to the Bank averages, is a decrease of $1,485,200, and an increase to the Treasury Office of about two and a half millions. The Banks gain slightly in Greenbacks on the average of the week, say $343,363. Their line of Deposits is down $2,664,487, and their loans are $803,594 less than last Monday. The Money market for the week, has worked steadily at easy rates of interest, on call loans to the Brokers, and the offerings of the day were more than equal to the demand, at from 3 to 5 ₽ cent. per annum, most of the transactions being made at 3@4 ₽ cent. The Public Funds and the State Bonds left off steady. The Railway Share market showed much animation throughout the day, with repeated and somewhat violent fluctuations in New-York Central and Reading, and frequent changes in the price of Erie Common, and some of the Western Roads. The aggregate business of the day was quite large, although no Afternoon Boards were held on the Exchange. In Pacific Mail there is continued interest, and the ups and downs of the day were between 111⅞@113⅛ ₽ cent.

In the Afternoon in the Long Room and on Broad-street the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.
United States 10-40s	104⅝	104⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109
American Gold Coin	144⅛	144⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	69¼	69½
Virginia Bonds, old	54¼	54
Missouri Bonds	92¼	92¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	75	74⅜
New-York Central	131	131⅝
Erie Railway	47⅞	47⅛
Reading Railway	91⅝	92⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅜	104⅜
Northwest Common	90⅝	91⅛
Northwest Preferred	90⅞	91⅛
Michigan Southern	85⅛	85⅜
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110	110⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅛	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	113⅛	112⅞
St. Paul Preferred	95⅞	95⅞
St. Paul Common	97⅛	97⅞
Toledo and Wabash	60⅛	62⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₽ cent. reg., 1881 ... 113⅜	5-20 coup., 1865, new is ... 109
500 & 1,000, 1881 ... 114⅜	5-20 reg., 1867 ... 108⅜
5-20 reg., 1862 ... 108⅝	5-20 coup., 1867 ... 109⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 ... 114	5-20 coup., 1868 ... 109⅛
5-20 reg., 1864 ... 108⅜	10-40 reg ... 104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 ... 110	10-40 500 & 1,000 ... 104⅜
5-20 reg., 1865 ... 108⅜	6s, currency ... 100
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 ... 111⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1870 ... 99⅞	Michigan 6 ₽ c., 1873 ... 94
Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1886 ... 101	Michigan 6 ₽ c., 1878 ... 93
Kentucky 6s ... 100	Michigan 6 ₽ c., 1883 ... 93
Illinois C. bonds 1860 ... 100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₽ c., ex c ... 69¼
Ill. reg., 1860 ... 100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₽ c. n. bds ... 69½
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '60 ... 100⅜	Virginia 6s., ex c ... 53⅛
Ill. 6s. con., '79 aft. 1862 ... 100⅛	Virginia 6s., new bonds ... 53⅜
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865 ... 100⅛	Georgia 7s. new bonds ... 90½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870 ... 100⅛	N. C. 6s. ex coupons ... 74⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877 ... 100⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds ... 73⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879 ... 100⅛	Missouri 6s ... 92¼
Illinois war loan ... 100⅛	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York ... 140	Chatham ... 145
Merchants' ... 123	Bank of N. America ... 109
Mechanics' ... 129	Irving ... 113
Union ... 117	Metropolitan ... 140
America ... 146	East River ... 102
Phenix ... 106	Corn Exchange ... 128
North River ... 108	St. Nicholas ... 102
Tradesmen's ... 140	Atlantic ... 102
Leather Manuf's ... 175	Park ... 146
Seventh Ward ... 112½	Manuf's & Merch'ts ... 100
State of New-York ... 117	Central National ... 108¾
Commerce ... 123	Fourth National ... 104½
American Exchange ... 120	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 ... 95	Gt. Western 2d M. '93 ... 81
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est ... 92	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90 ... 75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n ... 92	Chi. & R. I. 1st M ... 100
Erie 1st M. Ex ... 104⅛	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is ... 94⅞
Bud. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77 ... 93	Morris & Essex 1st M ... 100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70 ... 100	Morris & Essex 2d M ... 88
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '70 ... 100⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M ... 102½
Harlem 1st M ... 102¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M ... 105
Mich. C. 8 ₽ c. '69-'72 ... 112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M ... 98
Mich. Cen. s. 1st M. 8s, '82 ... 116⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M ... 88½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st M ... 109⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc ... 96
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d M ... 93	Atlantic & Gt. W. 1st M ... 75
Ill. Cent. 7 ₽ ct. 1870 ... 120	Ohio & Miss. 1st M ... 95½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf ... 83½	Ohio & Miss. Cons ... 86½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc ... 83	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M ... 90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund ... 96	Peninsula R.R. bonds ... 89
Con. 7 ₽ cent. conv ... 96⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s ... 101
Con. 7 ₽ cent. ex bds ... 89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M ... 92½
Con. 7 ₽ cent. 1st M ... 91⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M ... 85
Han. & St. Jo. conv ... 95	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. dv ... 90
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext ... 92	Chi. & Mil. 1st M ... 89
Tol. & W. 2d Mort ... 83½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M ... 103
Tol. & W. Equip. bds ... 75	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M ... 79
Gt. Western 1st M. '68 ... 105	N. Y. & N. H. 6s ... 96
Gt. Western 1st M. '88 ... 89	

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,896,619 23; for Customs, $365,000; Gold Notes, $72,000. Total payments, $785,236 19; balance, $91,330,485 50.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Sept. 18, 1868, was $3,314,235.

The gross earnings of the North Carolina Railroad for the years ending May 31, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, compare as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$201,761 82	$172,774 83
From freight	301,930 37	344,359 28
From mails	14,866 66	16,725 00
Total	$518,558 85	$533,859 11
The expenditures for the same years were:		
Old	$244,323 49	$97,130 79
New	446,132 84	411,395 64
Total	$690,456 33	$508,526 43
Excess of expenditure	$171,897 48	
Excess of earnings	......	$25,332 68

In expenses the word "old" means interest on old debts and debts made and not entered on the book previous to each fiscal year. The word "new" means actual current expenses. Of the above "old," for the fiscal year 1867-68, $44,694 42 is for interest, and $52,436 37 for other debts. Excluding the "old" entries, the net earnings would be, for 1866-67, $72,426 01, and for 1867-68, $122,463 47, respectively.

Of the current expenditures for 1867-68, ($411,395 64,) the following are regarded as extraordinary:

New railroad iron, 1,073 tons	$90,515 63
Buildings and bridges	17,796 58
Three first-class passenger cars	12,000 00
One mail car	1,800 00
Cost of completing new locomotives	8,111 15
Thirteen new box and six flat cars	8,900 00
Twenty flat cars and trucks framed	3,500 00
Total	$142,623 36

—leaving the actual current expenses for the year at $268,623 36, and the actual net earnings at $265,235 75, an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt and a dividend of 5⅛ ₽ cent. on the capital stock.

The following is a condensed exhibit of the fiscal business of the Company for the years ending May 31, 1867 and 1868:

	1867.	1868.
Assets on hand at commencement of year	$445,579 11	$69,834 94
Old debt collected	405 05	476 47
Real estate sold	....	150 00
Claims passed to profit and loss	24,820 24	28,624 86
Receipts	598,199 00	585,411 09
Increased liabilities	27,401 67	....
Total	$1,096,405 07	$684,497 36
Expenses	$690,456 33	$508,526 43
Counterfeit money to profit and loss	....	10 00
Old construction account	2,381 35	....
Right of way	1,000 00	....
Old debts passed to profit and loss	246,565 51	....
Balance on cotton account passed to profit and loss	86,166 94	....
Assets, as per general ledger	69,834 94	62,264 11
Decrease of liabilities	....	113,696 82
Total	$1,096,405 07	$684,497 36

The financial condition of the Company as of May 31, 1867 and 1868, is thus stated in the general ledger balances:

	1867.	1868.
Capital stock	$4,000,000 00	$4,000,000 00
Eight per cent. loan due March 1, 1867	339,000 00	144,000 00
Interest due on same	19,820 00	4,860 00
Eight per cent. mortgage loan due Nov. 1, 1872	....	142,500 00
Interest due on same	....	40 00
Eight per cent. mortgage loan due Nov. 1, 1877	....	146,500 00
Interest due on same	....	20 00
Temporary loans at 8 per cent. on demand	172,639 00	12,676 53
Bills payable	20,774 25	20,992 12
Due on dividends	919 00	898 00
Due other companies	10,126 56	9,209 80
Due on individual accounts	16,807 88	40,078 69
Due on pay-rolls	31,701 68	14,432 78
Due for negro hire, 1864 and 1866	79,743 67	43,927 00
United States income tax retained	2,999 70	
Profit and loss	596,603 32	732,834 87
Total stock and liabilities	$5,290,435 06	$5,312,969 79
Road, equipment and real estate	$4,950,755 68	$4,950,605 68
Sinking fund	204,000 00	204,000 00
Stock of Chatham Railroad Company	44,444 44	74,700 00
Stock of North Carolina Railroad Company	21,400 00	21,400 00
Due from station agents	8,646 44	5,226 52
Due from other companies	10,243 26	5,195 99
Due from individuals	15,223 96	13,796 69
Due from freight charges	1,717 77	2,106 44
Due from United States	4,155 00	14,371 09
Due from United States Post Office Department	2,787 50	2,787 50
Bills receivable	6,357 37	5,610 55
Due from Southern Express Company	2,076 49	600 10
Cash on hand	18,627 15	12,569 23
Total property and resources	$5,290,435 06	$5,312,969 79

The debt reported to the stockholders at their annual meeting in 1867 amounted to	$693,831 74
Add debt arising on Confederate transactions for crop, damages in burning cotton, interest, &c., not then fully ascertained	97,130 79
Total	$790,962 53
Present debt of the Company	580,134 92
Reduction of debt in 1867-68	$210,827 61

Most of the funded debt due May 31, 1867, and temporary loans have been funded in the new eight ₽ cent. five and ten years' bonds of Nov. 1, 1867. The total amount of these bonds provided for in the mortgage is $1,500,000, but of these only $800,000 is authorized to be issued without the express sanction of the stockholders in general meeting. The issue will be made in four series running respectively five, ten, fifteen and twenty years from date. After taking up the outstanding overdue bonds and interest, and the balance of the temporary loans, the remainder of the $800,000 ordered for issue will be applied to new works and the improvement of the property.

The President states the profits of the year 1867-68, as follows:

Receipts from all sources	$585,411 09
Expenses of operating the road	268,772 28
Net profit over operating expenses	$316,638 81
Net profits over ordinary and extraordinary expenses	174,015 45

In view of this favorable result of the year's business, the Board of Directors, at their meeting in July last, resolved that a dividend of 6 ₽ cent. upon the capital stock of the Company be declared payable at the Company's office on the 1st October in mortgage bonds, (as above described,) running 15 and 20 years, or in scrip convertible into said bonds when presented in sums of $500.

The names of the present officers of the Company are as follows:

President—W. A. Smith.
Superintendent—Albert Johnson.
Treasurer—G. M. Lea.
Secretary—F. A. Stagg.

The editors of the *Shipping & Commercial List*, in their annual statement of the Cotton crop, give the following statistics:

COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT.

	Bales.		Bales.
1867-8	2,430,893	1843-4	2,030,409
1866-7	1,951,988	1842-3	2,378,875
1865-6*	2,154,476	1841-2	1,683,574
1864-5..(Est.)	300,000	1840-1	1,634,945
1863-4..(Est.)	500,000	1839-40	2,177,835
1862-3..(Est.)	1,500,000	1838-9	1,360,532
1861-2..(Est.)	4,800,000	1837-8	1,801,497
1860-1	3,656,086	1836-7	1,422,930
1859-60	4,669,770	1835-6	1,360,725
1858-9	3,851,481	1834-5	1,254,328
1857-8	3,113,962	1833-4	1,205,324
1856-7	2,939,519	1832-3	1,070,438
1855-6	3,527,845	1831-2	987,477
1854-5	2,847,339	1830-1	1,038,848
1853-4	2,930,027	1829-30	976,845
1852-3	3,262,882	1828-9	870,415
1851-2	3,015,029	1827-8	727,593
1850-1	2,355,257	1826-7	957,281
1849-50	2,096,706	1825-6	720,027
1848-9	2,728,596	1824-5	569,249
1847-8	2,347,634	1823-4	509,158
1846-7	1,778,651	1822-3	495,000
1845-6	2,100,537	1821-2	455,000
1844-5	2,394,503	1820-1	430,000

* Estimated growth in 1865-6, 500,000 bales.

CONSUMPTION IN 1867-1868.

	Bales.	Bales.
Total crop of the United States, as before stated		2,430,893
Add—		
Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year, 1st September, 1867:		
In the Southern ports	24,574	
In the Northern ports	55,722—	80,296
Makes a supply of		2,511,189
Deduct therefrom—		
The export to foreign ports	1,655,816	
Less, foreign included	4,190—	1,651,626
Stocks on hand, 1st September, 1868:		
In the Southern ports	7,195	
In the Northern ports	30,203—	37,398
Burnt at New-York, Mobile, St. Marks, Savannah, Baltimore, &c.	2,348	
Manufactured in Virginia	20,000—	22,348
Balance		1,711,872

Taken home for use north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers	799,817
Taken home for use south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, and burnt	168,348
Total consumed in the United States, (including burnt at the ports,) 1867, 1868	968,165

	North of Virginia. Bales.	Elsewhere. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1867-8	799,817	168,348	968,165
1866-7	697,367	156,672	854,039
1865-6	604,085	127,640	731,725
1862-5	Not ascertained.		
1860-1	650,357	193,383	843,740
1859-60	786,521	185,522	972,043
1858-9	760,218	167,433	927,651
1857-8	452,185	143,377	595,562
1856-7	665,718	154,218	819,936
1855-6	633,027	138,712	770,730
1854-5	571,117	135,295	706,412
1853-4	592,284	144,952	737,236
1852-3	650,393	153,332	803,725
1851-2	588,322	111,281	699,603
1850-1	386,429	99,185	485,614
1849-50	476,486	137,012	613,498
1848-9	504,143	138,342	642,485
1847-8	523,892	92,152	616,044

We give below our usual estimate of the amount of Cotton taken for home use (including burnt, &c.) in the country, not included in the receipts at the ports, thus: *

	1860. Bales.	1861. Bales.	1866. Bales.	1867. Bales.	1868. Bales.
N. Carolina	30,000	33,000	23,000	36,000	40,000
South Carolina	21,000	24,000	16,000	26,000	30,000
Georgia	28,000	32,000	22,000	36,000	42,000
Alabama	11,000	12,000	9,000	14,000	16,000
Tennessee	15,000	17,000	10,000	16,000	18,000
On the Ohio	49,000	52,000	35,000	*	*
Tot. to 1st Sept.	154,000	170,000	175,000	128,000	146,000

* Included in the consumption at the North

We append approximate growths of previous years in round numbers (about)—

	Bales.		Bales.
1868	2,577,000	1857	3,014,000
1867	1,650,000	1856	3,335,000
1866	500,000	1855	3,186,000
1865	300,000	1854	3,000,000
1864	500,000	1853	3,360,000
1863	1,500,000	1852	3,100,000
1862	4,800,000	1851	2,450,000
1861	3,866,000	1850	2,212,000
1860	4,805,800	1849	2,480,000
1859	4,017,000	1848	2,357,000
1858	3,247,000		

The quantity of new Cotton received at the shipping ports to 1st September was—in

	Bales.		Bales.
1868	1,075	1848	3,000
1867	200	1847	1,121
1866	150	1846	200
1862-6 7	no ac.	1845	7,500
1861	300	1844	7,500
1860	51,600	1843	300
1859	12,369	1842	3,000
1858	8,031	1841	32,000
1857	100	1840	30,000
1856	1,800	1839	no ac.
1855	26,079	1838	no ac.
1854	1,890	1837	no ac.
1853	6,716	1836	9,702
1852	5,125	1835	3,424
1851	3,200	1834	small
1850	255	1833	large
1849	575		

CROP OF SEA ISLAND COTTON.

This year's crop of Sea Island Cotton (included in the General Statement) is as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.
Florida	10,114	S. Carolina	4,579
Georgia	6,234		
Total 1867-8			20,927
1853-4	39,686	1859-60	46,649
1854-5	40,841	1860-65	no ac.
1855-6	44,512	1865-6	19,015
1856-7	45,314	1866-7	33,316
1857-8	40,566	1867-8	20,927
1858-9	47,592		

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS FROM SEPT. 1, 1867 TO AUG. 31, 1868.

From	To Great Britain. Bales.	To France. Bales.	To North of Europe. Bales.	Other F. Pts. Bales.	Total Bales.
New-Orleans	327,689	147,120	50,235	56,483	581,477
Mobile	211,154	10,432	7,794	7,131	236,511
Galveston	40,782	1,625	20,020	6,168	68,595
Apalachicola	9	....	....	....	9
Savannah	240,505	9,904	9,195	....	259,604
Charleston	89,651	2,936	3,710	9,516	105,813
Norfolk	8,215	....	....	....	8,215
Wilmington	....	....	....	....	....
New-York	291,663	25,498	50,935	5,414	373,510
Baltimore	13,388	....	2,921	....	16,309
Philadelphia	1,440	....	....	....	1,440
Boston and P'tland (P'tland, 2,892 to Great Britain)	4,100	....	232	1	4,333
G'd total '67-8	1,228,596	197,515	145,042	84,663	1,655,816
Total, 1866-7	1,216,262	198,147	95,342	47,303	1,557,054
Increase	12,334	....	49,700	37,360	98,762
Decrease	....	632	....	....	....

The editors remark, on these tables: "We have endeavored to arrive at *the whole crop of the country*, whether consumed East or West or shipped to foreign ports, except that portion of the growth consumed in the interior of the Cotton-growing States taken from the plantations and never brought to any point of distribution. We also give an estimate of the amount so consumed, and, as mills are constantly springing up nearer the places of production, this item is gradually increasing. To get at the total production of the country, this must be added to the amount given as the crop of the United States. We have added to the crop proper the amount consumed in the interior of New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, &c., as it has been once counted at the usual distributing points of the Southwest, (Tennessee, &c.) This will afford a more correct comparison of the consumption of the country with former years, as it was not many years since when all, or nearly all of the cotton consumed by our mills first came to the seaboard, was of course then counted in the crop, and afterward carried back by rail, canal, &c., to the interior; but the multiplication of railroad and other facilities has rendered this course unnecessary and expensive, and large amounts are now consumed on or near the plantations, or shipped inland direct to the mills—for instance, 5,287 bales were shipped by railroad from Mobile to New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, &c. It will be understood, that with increasing facilities of intercommunication every year, it is impossible to arrive at the growth of each State separately, though the shipments, &c., are necessarily arranged in that way. The time may come when this very desirable result may be attained, and the crops of the separate States, as well as of the country, arrived at with some degree of exactness. The large item of Virginia receipts will arrest the attention of all concerned in the cotton trade, for while the growth of the State has not probably exceeded 30,000 bales, her shipments and consumption are placed by our statement at 187,487 bales—most of it coming inland from South Carolina, North Carolina and East Tennessee, and not otherwise accounted for."

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four ending 1:30 P. M., Sept. 18, 1868:

Corn—City of Washington, Buffalo; Colorado, Oswego; N. S. Miles, Buffalo; J. N. Bush, Buffalo; Thos. Warner, Buffalo; Lexington, Buffalo; Capt. L. Davis, Buffalo; H. Morse, Buffalo; Huron, Buffalo; Wm. Van Horn, Buffalo; Thos. J. Brow, Buffalo; Col. J. H. Stark, Buffalo; E. F. Armstrong, Buffalo; Cassicum, Buffalo.

Wheat—M. W. Pruyn, Buffalo; Rocket, Buffalo; Sarah King, Buffalo; A. G. Goodrich, Oswego; C. C. Bradley, Buffalo; S. D. Thompson, Buffalo; Emma J. Barnard, Buffalo; Nora, Oswego; L. B. Trowbridge, Buffalo.

Oats—Sister to Six Brothers, Buffalo; George N. Deming, Buffalo; Briggs & Palmer, Buffalo; L. M. Norton, Buffalo; Robert Newell, Buffalo; Kate Frees, Buffalo; L. J. N. Starks, Buffalo.

Barley—T. W. Skinner, Oswego; J. H. Witney, Montezuma; C. C. Warner, Oswego.

Lumber—J. D. Hartson, Oswego; R. A. Richards, Buffalo; Frank Theall, Buffalo; Good Templar, Oswego; H. T. Holmes, Boonville; Progress, Buffalo; M. E. Daharsh, Oswego; J. Lamb, Buffalo; John Bell, Buffalo; Atlantic Cable, Buffalo; Earl L. Cole, Oswego; Green Bay, Oswego; Clipper, Tonawanda; J. Jacquett, Oswego; Cora Wilson, Buffalo; Grace Bedell, Buffalo; J. Williams, Jr., Buffalo; L. H. Church, Buffalo; Carrie, Buffalo; A. T. Johnson, Buffalo; A. J. Bowley, Oswego; C. C. Parker, Buffalo; H. N. Mixer, Oswego; E. Meeker, Corning; J. N. Scatchard, Oswego; Baltic, Oswego.

Coal—Matilda, Geneva; Susan M. Mayhoe, Buffalo; G. W. H. Smith, Buffalo; Fall Brook No. 8, Geneva; Ed. Jones, Geneva.

Salt—C. Johnson, Syracuse; John R. Holt, Syracuse.

Plaster—Lida, Rome.

Shooks, &c.—Major Anderson, Buffalo.

Flour, &c.—Jas. A. Sibley, Phœnix.

Walnut Logs—Neilie Woodin, Buffalo.

The *Argus* also publishes the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in September, in the years 1867 and 1868:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	4,800	315,500	776,100	....
1868	4,700	295,000	408,900	123,900
Decrease	100	20,500	367,200	Inc. 123,900

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th September, inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bushels.	Corn. bushels	Barley. bushels.
1867	96,200	1,079,900	10,319,100	62,000
1868	160,000	5,538,500	11,636,200	459,500
Increase	63,800	4,458,600	1,317,100	397,500

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 955,520 barrels Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principle articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of September, in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.	1868. May 6.
Flour, bbls.	139,800	96,200	160,600
Wheat, bushels	1,919,100	1,079,900	5,538,500
Corn, bushels	17,160,500	10,319,100	11,636,200
Barley, bushels	175,000	62,000	459,500
Oats, bushels	6,162,700	2,647,100	5,284,300
Rye, bushels	637,500	192,900	186,800
Malt, bushels	300,800	204,900	325,300

The *Mark Lane Express* of Sept. 7, in its weekly review of the British Corn Trade, remarks:

"The unexpected return of not only fine, but very sultry weather on Wednesday, has taken the country by surprise, and though favorable to the raising of potatoes, more rain is again much wanted. Reports respecting this root (which are acknowledged to be deficient) are much less favorable to the quality than at first. Even fine-looking Regents appear whitish and immature in the centre of the tuber, which is without substance or flavor; and there seems no prospect that the portion of the crop in this state will bear keeping well. In other cases numerous small potatoes have been forced into growth by the late rains, which, being of no value themselves, weaken and injure the quality of the first crop. This will throw consumption more on the Wheat crop, and the high weekly returns show at what a rate the new produce finds consumption; while, since a reduction in feeding stuffs, there has been an active demand, the scanty herbage as yet appearing quite inadequate to the wants of cattle. We consider it very unfair to the farmer, and not friendly to the public, in the ultimate issue, to run down the value of the only one good crop he has gathered; and those who unfortunately planted light land with Wheat have not even that; while in Scotland there is a universal lament at the unsuccessful result of agricultural labors. In some parts of Germany Wheat has rather risen; but in Paris, where the Flour trade has become of kin to our Stock Exchange, the sudden depressions have brought rates down 2s. ₽ quarter. The wants of Spain, even thus early, continue to be felt. In Hungary rates have continued much the same, supplies as yet being small, in consequence of farmers being wholly occupied in the fields, and no great quantity will be available for delivery till the end of September. Odessa is exhausted of her stock of fine old Wheat, and the new arrivals from the interior want fine weather for their destination. In America it appears there have been large arrivals at the lake ports, and the fear of their appearance at New-York has influenced Breadstuffs downward, but not seriously, and that market is subject to such fluctuations, we should not be at all surprised at some improvement in the next advices, more especially as the submarine cable will have noted an improvement here.

The arrivals off the coast since 28th August were 47 cargoes, of which 25 cargoes were Wheat, 11 Maize, 7 Barley, 2 Beans, 2 Rye."

Messrs. HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & Co., in their circular of this date, speak of recent movements in Breadstuffs thus:

"The price of No. 2 Spring Wheat in this market is now about on a level with the Liverpool value of 10s. 10d. ₽ central, and with increasing supplies this position is likely to be maintained up to the close of navigation; therefore the probable future course of the trade on the other side daily becomes of more and more importance, as also does the prospective ruling of freight rates hence, and that our friends may the more readily ascertain the relative position of the two markets as fluctuations in prices, freights, exchange, and the gold premium take place, we have prepared the inclosed table: For example, to-day's rate for sterling grain bills is 108⅛ ₽ cent. gold; premium on the gold, 44 ₽ cent.; 156 ₽ cent. currency exchange; by reference to the column headed with that rate, it will be found that 10s. 11d. ₽ cental admits of $1 85 ₽ bushel, 'free on board,' with freight at 6d. ₽ 60 lbs.

We have reason to believe that the bulk of the English orders, recently cabled are limited at about 45s.@46s. ₽ 480 lbs., cost and freight, which at to-day's freight rate of 5¾d. ₽ 60 lbs., and 156 ₽ cent. currency exchange, leaves $1 78@$1 82 ₽ bushel for the cost free on board, equal, to the seller, to $1 74@$1 78 delivered alongside, and a reference to the accompanying table shows that purchases at these figures leave the British importer a margin on present Liverpool quotation of 10s. 10d. ₽ cental, of but 4 ₽ cent., or the customary charge at that port of commissions and guarantee.

The last mail advices from England are considered favorable to the maintenance, for the present, of about the currency now ruling there, and we are still of the opinion steadily advanced by us during the past six weeks, that for upper lake operations, the probable equivalent in this market thirty days from date of shipment of 10s. 6d. ₽ cental to Liverpool is a reasonably safe basis, and it may be that operations in this direction even at a higher range would leave satisfactory results.

The quantity of wheat now moving on canals for tidewater indicates that our weights during the next ten days will average about 60,000 bushels per day, exclusive of supplies per rail, which, with advancing ocean freights, and without improvement abroad, may induce lower prices. We look for little assistance at present from our City and local millers, who operate with great hesitation and caution, the supplies of Flour, especially of Winter Wheat descriptions, having recently been largely in excess of demand, and the prices current offer little inducement to manufacture.

The arrivals of Corn have been less liberal than last month, but the demand for the East has also somewhat slackened, and as our prices are still relatively higher than at Liverpool, but a moderate business has been done for export. The British can buy cheaper in the South European ports, whence they are at present drawing liberal supplies, the port of Sulina at the mouth of the Danube alone clearing two bushels to our one; but the requirements of England for all kinds of feeding stuffs are large, and will continue so, but how great will depend very much upon what kind of weather they may have, as a cold, raw Autumn, with an early and severe Winter, would materially increase their wants, while a mild Autumn, with a late and open Winter, would largely curtail them.

It is to be noted that the new crop in Tennessee, Eastern Arkansas, Northern Mississippi, Louisiana, &c., is an unusually large one and already in motion, and that the lower Mississippi country will this year be sellers of the staple, where for the past two years they have been buyers. The crop in Virginia, Maryland, &c., is favorably spoken of, and with a couple of weeks more of seasonable weather that in the West and Northwest will leave little to be desired. We therefore anticipate a heavy movement by rail this Autumn and coming Winter, and also liberal supplies *via* New-Orleans. Regarding the future course of the market, subject, as it is, to so many contingencies, it seems difficult to reach any satisfactory conclusion, or to advance an opinion entitled to much weight. There are not wanting substantial reasons for believing that the English markets will rise as the season advances, and that our own requirements will prove much greater than in ordinary years; also, that the next month will show a considerable falling off in deliveries at the lake ports; but how far supplies of the new crop by rail and the action of ocean freights may counterbalance these favorable influences, is an open question, and any opinion in regard to it is as liable to be wrong as right. Our impression, however, is, that the nearby future—before snow flies—will offer good and safe opportunities to operate for a rise.

A Table showing the prices required for Wheat and Corn, ex-quay, to Liverpool, to clear a loss on shipments per steamer, at 6d. and 5 ₽ cent. primage, ₽ 60 lbs. freight on Wheat, or ₽ 56 lbs. on Corn, all dues and duty charges and 4 ₽ cent. commission and guarantee at that port deducted, including ½ ₽ cent. marine insurance, and 1 ₽ cent. average loss in weight.

The head line gives the rate for exchange in currency; the first column to the left the cost ₽ bushel in currency "free on board," and the amounts running across the page opposite, are the required values at Liverpool at the rate of exchange above. For every penny sterling, advance or decline, on the above freight-rate, subtract or add respectively, to the cost column the equivalent in currency of two cents ₽ bushel in gold.

Cost 60 lbs. F. O. B.	WHEAT PER CENTAL. 148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164
167	10-5	10-4	10-2	10-1	10	9-10	9-9	9-8	9-7
170	10-7	10-6	10-4	10-3	10-2	10	9-11	9-10	9-8
173	10-9	10-8	10-6	10-5	10-4	10-2	10-1	10	9-10
175	10-11	10-9	10-7	10-6	10-5	10-3	10-2	10-1	9-11
178	11-1	10-11	10-10	10-8	10-7	10-5	10-4	10-3	10-1
180	11-2	11	10-11	10-9	10-8	10-6	10-5	10-4	10-2
182	11-3	11-2	11	10-10	10-9	10-7	10-6	10-5	10-3
185	11-5	11-3	11-2	11-1	10-11	10-9	10-8	10-7	10-5
187	11-6	11-4	11-3	11-2	11	10-11	10-9	10-8	10-6
190	11-8	11-7	11-5	11-4	11-2	11-1	10-11	10-10	10-8
193	11-10	11-9	11-7	11-5	11-4	11-2	11-1	11	10-10
195	12	11-10	11-8	11-6	11-5	11-4	11-2	11-1	10-11
198	12-2	12	11-10	11-8	11-6	11-5	11-4	11-3	11-1
200	12-3	12-1	11-11	11-10	11-8	11-7	11-5	11-4	11-2
205	12-6	12-4	12-2	12-1	11-11	11-10	11-8	11-7	11-5
210	12-9	12-8	12-6	12-4	12-2	12-1	11-11	11-10	11-8

Cost 56 lbs. F. O. B.	CORN PER QUARTER. 148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164
104	35-11	35-6	35-2	34-9	34-4	34-1	33-9	33-4	33-1
106	36-6	36-1	35-8	35-4	34-10	34-7	34-3	33-11	33-7
108	37-1	36-7	36-3	35-11	35-4	35-1	34-10	34-5	34-1
110	37-7	37-2	36-9	36-5	35-10	35-7	35-3	34-11	34-7
112	38-1	37-10	37-4	37	36-6	36-2	35-9	35-5	35-1
114	38-8	38-4	37-11	37-6	37-1	36-8	36-4	36	35-7
116	39-3	38-10	38-5	38-1	37-8	37-3	36-10	36-5	36-1
118	39-10	39-4	38-11	38-7	38-2	37-9	37-4	37	36-8
120	40-4	39-11	39-6	39-1	38-8	38-4	37-11	37-6	37-2
122	41	40-6	40-1	39-8	39-2	38-10	38-5	38-1	37-7
124	41-6	41-1	40-7	40-2	39-9	39-4	38-11	38-6	38-2
126	42-1	41-8	41-2	40-9	40-3	39-10	39-5	39	38-8
128	42-7	42-2	41-9	41-3	40-10	40-4	39-11	39-6	39-1
130	43-2	42-9	42-3	41-10	41-4	40-11	40-5	40	39-7
132	43-9	43-3	42-10	42-4	41-11	41-5	41	40-6	40-1
134	44-4	43-10	43-4	42-11	42-5	42	41-6	41-1	40-6

Example.—Sterling exchange at 108⅛ ₽ cent. gold, and the gold premium at 144 ₽ cent is equivalent to exchange at 156 ₽ cent. currency, to-day's rate. By reference to the columns headed with that rate, it will be seen that 11s. ₽ cental for Wheat admits of 187c. ₽ bushel "f. o. b." and 35s. 10d. ₽ quarter for Corn, $1 10 ₽ bushel, freight at 6d.

Railroad Competition in New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At an unexpected moment, from an unexpected quarter, and from a source obscure and entirely uninfluential, whether regarded politically or financially, *New-Jersey has been thrown open to railroad competition.*

The point hitherto sedulously guarded by the Camden and Amboy, New-Jersey Transportation, and Morris and Essex Railroad monopoly—for they were substantially one in interest and management—was East New-Jersey. The New-Jersey Central alone had broken in; this had been partially remedied by an alliance of the monopoly with the "Pennsylvania Central," and by the successful exclusion of the New-Jersey Central from all participation in the trade of Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South, and by its exclusion from Newark and from all the important old towns and cities of Eastern New-Jersey except Elizabeth. It did not seriously injure their business.

The New-Jersey Transportation Railroad Company located its road in early days upon *one side* of Newark—the Morris and Essex Railroad Company located its road upon another *side* of Newark; neither being located so as to penetrate the heart of the city, and thus accommodate the population and business of the chief city of the State. If passengers and business needed transportation, the roads did not seek them, but compelled passengers and business to seek the roads, and when found to accept such accommodation, and at such prices as the roads chose, without fear of competition, to afford them.

The *Passaic* River flows from Paterson by Newark into the Bay, passing through one of the most fertile, populous and beautiful valleys in this country. Some of its inhabitants obtained a charter in 1864 allowing them to build a railroad from Newark to Paterson, more than thirteen and less than fourteen miles long—"from some suitable point in the City of Paterson, to a *proper and convenient* point in the City of Newark"—the road to cross the Passaic "*at or near Governeur-street,*" and to connect with other railroads. The Company is also empowered to build branches "in order to connect said road with other road or roads running to the Hudson, or to the South or Southwest."

The Company offered this road on what they deemed fair terms to the New-Jersey Transportation Company, and ultimately to that Company and its copartner, the Camden and Amboy. These companies desired the road, and cheerfully entered into negotiations, but so protracted them and manifested so much indifference, and spoke so lightly of its value, that the New-York and Paterson Railroad Company turned to the New-Jersey Central, and finally to the Morris and Essex. Each spoke friendly words and appointed Committees, &c.; but the managements of the four roads are so interconnected that but one result could be obtained—*protraction*, with a common view to obtain the road for an insignificant sum.

After many weary months had unavailingly passed, the Company turned to JAY GOULD, Esq., the new President of the Erie Railroad Company. He ordered a thorough examination of the road by his engineer, and then took up the subject. As the directory of the Newark and Paterson Company were all Jerseymen but two, they naturally felt a preference for the Jersey companies, and therefore informed them that the Erie Company had opened negotiations, and, if they did not wish the road to pass into the hands of a foreign corporation, they must *act*. But believing that the Erie would not act, and that the Newark and Paterson road would fall into their hands upon their own terms if they procrastinated, they still held back. This proved to be a blunder. President GOULD made an offer; it was accepted! Thus, *a spirit of dicker*, not lack of enterprise, not a want of knowledge of the danger of having a rival, has opened the gates of Newark to the Erie Railroad Company, and, for the first time in thirty-eight years, given a rival to the monopoly companies for all the trade of Eastern New-Jersey!

What has JAY GOULD, by this sudden move and bold stroke of railroad statesmanship, accomplished? He has secured for the Erie a bifurcated route from Paterson eastward; one prong ends in New-York, the other terminates in Newark. And what is Newark? The heart of New-Jersey; its greatest, most prosperous, richest city; a city of 120,000 inhabitants; a city which in 1860 was exceeded in the extent of its manufacture by but four or five cities in America; a city which had more inhabitants in 1860 than *all* of the cities and villages on the Erie Railroad from the west end of its Tunnel to Dunkirk!

With a depot of the Erie *located in the business centre of Newark*, the people of that city will for the first time be able to transport their manufactures to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and St. Paul, by the Erie as well as by the Pennsylvania Central. They will now have a choice; they will now have competition. And more than this, the road which the Erie has now obtained the control of has the power to build a branch road from a central depot in Newark to the Tunnel—a distance of about five miles—and thus afford *a shorter line* to New-York than the old road, and from a point in Newark by far more convenient to two-thirds of the people and the business of Newark than the present ones. This branch road, which will probably be built at once, will swell the value of the Newark residences of citizens whose business is in New-York, and cause a large increase of the already large immigration; it will revolutionize business and prices of real estate in Newark. It will compel the old Company to straighten the "Bergen Cut," and also the road, or lose its business. Now it *must* increase its facilities.

Newark, being located so near New-York, is greatly underrated; the magnitude and value of its business our people do not even think of. Newark employs more operatives, and they produce larger gross earnings than the great City of Pittsburg. Newark employs more operatives than Pittsburg, Fall River and Hartford all added together. Yet a young broker, suddenly taking up railroad matters, has been allowed by experienced and able railroad managers to get a competing road for this trade, hitherto exclusively possessed by them—at what cost? By the offer of how large a sum did he frighten them out of the exclusive possession of the chief source of their gains? Not one dollar. Not one cent. He merely rents a completed road, paying so much per year for its use. The monopolists stood back not doubting they could drive a better bargain by *one or two per cent.* by waiting! Perhaps in the history of railroads a greater risk was never more rashly encountered. And perhaps no railroad man can pique himself upon having more wisely availed himself of the advantage afforded by the blunder of a rival than can JAY GOULD on this occasion. He also has the felicity of having largely benefited a great city while appropriating for the benefit of his road a large share of its trade.

It has been said hereinbefore that a branch may be built to the South and to the Southwest. How long before one will be built from the Erie Depot in Newark through Elizabeth and other places to New-Brunswick? This short road, about twenty miles long, would open to competition the trade of immense populations, and change the calculations of property owners in that part of New-Jersey. Of course it will be built promptly. The interests of the people and of the road will compel early action.

Perhaps persistent higgling on one side and prompt action on the other never produced more important financial results to the people of New-Jersey than on this occasion. If this act is to be taken as a specimen one, JAY GOULD is a railroad man of consummate ability, and observers may as well, without any ado, turn their glasses in his direction. The population of Eastern New-Jersey will be doubled during the next five or seven years. To meet the competition of such a gigantic competitor as the Erie, all of the old companies are now under the necessity of improving and multiplying their tracks, routes and equipments. A new day has dawned on New-Jersey. This new movement of the new President has also had the good effect to suddenly change the character and augment the value of the Chambers-street Ferry, and of Chambers-street lots and stores.

C.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105, and accrued interest in currency, by
HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, No. 14 Broad-st.,
CORNL. AUFERMANN, No. 30 Broad-st.

The Water-Street "Revival."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The good people of city and country will thank you for the *exposé* in this morning's TIMES of the shameful affairs in connection with the Water-street humbug. I beg you will not spare the parties on whom the real responsibility rests. They should not be allowed to shuffle it over on the shoulders of the miserable men whose names they have made so notorious. Of all shams or humbugs, those gotten up under the garb of religion should be the most severely reprobated. Men who will thus trade in shams, to further their own ends, ought to be marked with indelible ink, so that they can pass for no more than they are worth. The Press owe it to the cause of religion and benevolence to so deal with these men that not only they, but others, may be deterred from like offences. In this City there is such need for all the resources of those disposed to aid the needy and save the fallen, that almost no punishment would be too severe to be visited upon the man or association who should trifle with the sympathies of the benevolent. At any rate, let it be understood that no confidence can be reposed in those who, if not designing, are so deficient in judgment as to be entirely unworthy of it.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19. CANDOR.

The Central Park—The Concerts—Approach of Autumn.

The attendance at the Park Concert yesterday was not quite so large as on previous occasions, although the temperature of the atmosphere was sufficiently mild to render out-of-door exercise even more agreeable than during the sweltering heats of July and August. It is not likely that many more concerts will be given in the Park this season, and those who wish to enjoy them should not lose the opportunities presented. Already the foliage of some of the more tender trees and shrubs begins to show the advent of the Fall season. That peculiar yellowish tinge which invariably follows the first few days of cool weather is mingling with the darker verdure, and within the next three weeks the foliage will probably have assumed its Autumn livery of gold and crimson—"brighter than brightest silks of Samarcand." The flowers have already disappeared, the hardy phlox alone excepted. The Virginia creeper has ceased to creep, and is withering beneath the breath of Autumn. The grass here and there is becoming brown and dry, the birds seek the thicker foliage, and the rabbits cower beneath the sheltered banks, while the falling leaves on the walks betoken unmistakably that Nature is preparing to take its annual sleep. A few more weeks and we shall realize that

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds and leafless woods,
And meadows brown and sere."

The Park, however, even in Autumn, has its attractions. Its dry and sheltered walks and drives; its gleaming lakes and lakelets with their snow-white swans; its marble arches and terraces, relieved by the verdure of the evergreens with which it is so plentifully adorned, render it worthy of a visit, even when its more brilliant attractions have ceased to exist. The depth of Winter alone excepted, there is no season of the year when a ride or walk in the Park may not be made a source of health and of pleasure, both physical and mental.

The new velocipede, of which mention was made in the TIMES a few days ago, was exhibited on the Mall yesterday, and attracted much attention. It appeared to work easily and efficiently.

The Suicide of Susan Solomon.

Mr. Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, resumed, yesterday, the inquest on SUSAN SOLOMON, servant in the family of SEBA BOGERT, at No. 290 Washington-street, Hoboken, who committed suicide on Friday by taking Paris green, as already reported in the TIMES, she refusing while dying to assign any cause for her act.

Mr. Seba Bogert testified that at about half-past five o'clock Friday morning the deceased came down to his room, and told Mrs. Bogert that she was sick, and had taken Paris green; Mrs. Bogert was frightened, and asked what she did that for, not believing such a thing could be; she replied that she felt very sick, and Mrs. Bogert told her to go back to bed again; immediately after going up stairs she commenced vomiting, and a small quantity of brandy was administered, which afforded considerable relief; witness asked her why she brought this trouble on herself, to which she made no reply; witness procured the attendance of Dr. Julian, and subsequently went to New-York, and returning at noon, found that she had just died; deceased was a servant four years, indentured from the asylum in New-York; she behaved very disorderly, was disobedient, and very ugly; was about eighteen years of age; she would go out some nights; did not know she was pregnant, and no men came to the house to see her; on Thursday evening deceased was singing and cheerful; witness believed she was in fear he would send her back to the asylum; he tried to find out who got her pregnant, but she would not tell, and denied that she was in that condition.

Mrs. Bogert gave in her evidence, but no new facts were elicited; the girl would not assign any cause for the act.

Christian Koch, drug clerk for Heyder, corner Fifth and Washington streets, testified that the deceased came into the store on Thursday evening and purchased five cents worth of Paris green; he asked her what she wanted it for, and she said she did not know; he told her it was very poisonous; knew her well, and that was the reason he gave it to her.

Some other unimportant evidence was taken, and the case was adjourned to Monday for the purpose of having a *post-mortem* examination made.

In the room of deceased was found a goblet in which Paris green had been mixed.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—The number of arrests made by the Brooklyn Police last week were, for all causes, 429.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 19—11:15 A. M.
Consols unchanged. Eries, 30⅜; Great Western, 38⅛; Illinois, 90⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 19—11:15 A. M.
COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales of the day estimated at 10,000 bales.
Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.
Petroleum dull.
SUGAR—25s. ₽ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, to arrive.
All other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 19—Evening.
Consols unchanged. American Securities closed quiet and steady at the opening prices.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 19—Evening.
Cotton closed easier, but not quotably lower. Wheat quiet. Corn firmer. Pork firm. Lard quiet. Tallow firm.

[Advertisement.]
Coughs, colds, tightness of chest, whooping cough and bronchitis cured, often by a single dose of "Napoleon Cough Pills." Fifty cents a box. Sold by HUDNUT, next to *Herald* office, and all druggists. Manufactory, No. 47 Dey-st.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 19—*In steamship Napoleon III., for Havre, via Brest*—J. T. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, 4 children, 2 servants, New-York; William H. Treadwell, Mrs. Treadwell, 2 children, Portsmouth, N. H.; Wm. Aufermann, New-York; Spencer Border, Fall River; Mr. D'Artigues, New-York; T. Burgess, Boston; Miss Catania Callaghan, San Antonio, Texas; Mr. Bernard, J. E. Pagnon, New-York; Mrs. L. Fleury, New-Orleans; S. J. Sewall, New-York; H. J. Zimmer, Williamsburg; Mr. Antonio, Costo, New-York; Mr. S. Nozeglia, San Francisco; Mr. M. Giraud, Paris; Mr. M. Mahony, New-York; Mrs. Philibert, New-Orleans; Mr. T. Darragh, New-York; Mr. G. B. Ghirandelli, Mr. G. Ghirandelli, Mr. P. Ghirandelli, San Francisco; Rev. E. Risler, Rev. L. Schneider, New-York; Mrs. Millet, France; Mr. Veyrotajeon, Mr. F. Carard, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Berge, Mr. T. Mondore, Paris; Mrs. J. Mattews, New-York; Mr. J. B. Limouge, Boston; Capt. Angrois, France.

SEPT. 19—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Austin, Miss Carrie Austin, Thos. Bowen and wife, A. Conner, Dr. Purcell, Mr. McHenry and wife, Thomas Power, Prof. Lovering, Boston; Dr. Stone, Samuel Ropes, Boston; Thos. F. Driscoll, Wm. B. Bowles, John J. Clingsworth, Mr. J. B. Wallace, Isaac Boehm, E. G. Simpson, E. Robinson, John L. Byram, Francis L. Leland, W. R. Kemsem, C. J. Nixon, Capt. Baker, Capt. Hennessy, Dr Ship, W. M. Congrove, E. Bailey, R. Oliver, Wm. Henry Barry, M. Risley.

SEPT. 19.—*In steamship Caledonia, for Liverpool, &c.*—P. A. Longshaw, Mrs. H. L. Dilkes and infant, Wm. Prothesbart, Robt. Eyre, Wm. Partridge, A. S. Espie, Mrs. Todd, Richd. Henderson, Francis Henderson, Mr. Frater Longholm, John Cope, Wm. Gantner, Reno Paillava Broabs, Francis Barker, James Conolly, Jas. P. Sargent, Mary Smith, Francis Smith, Patrick Carlin, Thos. Bishop, Margaret McCormick, Saml. Wilkie, Geo. Low, Patrick Murray, John Dean, Patrick Gribbin, Jane Gribbin, Saml. Harris, Wm. Chambers, Jas. Pollock.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mrs. H. A. Halcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harney and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herman, Mr. and Mrs. N. Lovell, Dudley Jardine, D. B. Camp, Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. A. E. Marble, Mr. Deane, James Milton, Mrs. Buffington, Miss Buffington, W. C. Southwick, Aaron Simons, Robert Miles, Samuel Puleston, J. J. Sparks, A. H. Lusskind, H. Shaben, Miss Robertson, Mrs. E. P. Dul and child, Mrs. E. Gibson, Mrs. Kine and child, J. D. Sherlock, Col. J. S. Claghorn, W. B. Langdon, N. M. Curtis, W. P. Langdon, Wm. Russak, H. G. Robinson, W. A. Hill, G. N. Osgood, Miss Sarah N. Harrison, Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Heuerman, G. Eckstein, H. Meyer, P. Behrens, G. Byrnes, M. Brown, Col. M. J. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spencer, E. M. Blun.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 19—*In the steamship Hermann, from Bremen*—P. Rickmers, M. Pundt, H. Siefkes, Dr. J. Rosing, wife and servant, John Smidt, F. Dierks, H. Mohr, Mrs. Hermine Rollfes, child and servant, C. W. Schuffner, Jr., N. E. Soule, F. Kebler, Max Frolich, M. Bournand, L. Palmer, N. Becker and wife, Theo. H. Weichselbaum, family and servant, Minna Blumenstein, Mrs. Despard and son, C. Bruno, C. Messing, family and servant, F. Joost, F. Pronnecke, Mr. Church and family, Mr. Harding, Mr. Beyfuss, Mr. Drebricks, Mr. McCarthy and family, F. Schrader, J. C. Blohme, O. Meyer and family, E. Lauer, C. F. Sandkohl, Henry Mangels, Amalie Schmidt, A. W. Berg, G. W. Chandler, Fanny Rothschild, Mrs. Wilhelmine Winkelbach, John Eidman, Andreas Lang, Philip Happel, T. Wessels, John Koster and family, Margaret Fickbohn, G. Duis, H. Franksen, H. Webel, A. Urbanowics, H. A. Rothe, H. R. Watermeyer, J. L. Korhen, family and servant; and others in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Mercedita, from Fernandina—F. Woods, L. P. Moore, N. Freese, E. D. Earll, C. F. Goodspeed, Lieut. Lozier, U. S. Revenue Service, James Van Zandt, Mrs. Brogaski and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises ..... 5 45 | Sun sets ..... 6 01 | Moon sets 8 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10 40 | Gov. Island..11 29 | Hell Gate....12 51

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; United States, Norton, New-Orleans, Samuel Stevens; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mercedita, Stacey, Fernandina, I. K. Roberts; Euterpe, Gates, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Isaac Bell, Alexander, Norfolk and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Borussia, (N. G.,) Franzen, Havana, Kunnardt & Co.; Perit, Delancey, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Marmion, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; Charleston, Payne, Savannah; Salvor, Hallett, Alexandria, J. Hand; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Ellen Southard, Bickford, Savannah, C. L. Wright & Co.; Durham, (Br.,) Vaux, London, H. W. O. Edye.

Barks Palestina, (Br.,) McCulloch, Cienfuegos, Peniston & Co.; J. F. Spencer, (Br.,) Wood, Sisal, Miller & Houghton; Daniel Draper, (Ital.,) Bolton, Palermo via Bangor, M., Slocovich & Smith; Union, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Arichat, C. B., Hutton, Watson & Co.; Elba, Peterson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Geo. Gilchrist, Gilchrist, Baltimore, S. C. Loudon; John Ardes, Hammond, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Susie J. Strout, Strout, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Jas. Murchie, (Br.,) Coffin, Shulee, Snow & Richardson; L. M. Merritt, Eaton, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Phil Larrabee, Crowell, Providence; Amanda Jane, (Br.,) Doyle, Cow Bay, Steel & Gamble; Ospray, (Br.,) Taylor, Gibraltar for orders, R. P. Currie; Angola, (Br.,) Crane, St. John's, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schooners Annie A. Rich, Lewis, Philadelphia, Thayer & Sargent; T. Benedict, Higbee, Fall River, F. A. Ferguson; A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Deccora, Clark, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Geo. Henry, Murry, Baltimore, M. Bedell; John Snow, Mitchell, Shulee, Snow & Richardson; W. Avall, Beers, Jacksonville and Pilatka, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. Holmes, Ireland, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Cochrane, Windsor, R. J. De Wolf & Co.; Adrian, Everett, Bangor, W. S. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen Sept. 5, via Southampton 8th, with mdse. and 641 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Sept. 16, lat. 44 37, lon. 56 14, passed an Inman steamer, bound east; 18th, 2:15 P. M., lat. 40 37, lon. 63 35, passed steamship Allemannia, hence for Hamburg; same day, 11 P. M., lat. 41 22, lon. 65 31, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steamship Mercedita, Smith, Fernandina, Fla., Sept. 14, with cotton, &c., and passengers to J. K. Roberts.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.

Frigate Norrkoping, (Swed.,) Firth Thorssell, Commander, Stavanger, Norway, 38 ds. The N. carries 22 guns and has a crew of 308 men.

Ship Abigail, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Newport, Eng., 45 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light variable winds up to Sept. 6, when in lat. 41 30, lon. 66, encountered a heavy gale from S. E. round to S. W., during which stove both doors of wheel-house, and did other slight damage.

Ship Joven Thomas, (Port.,) Henricksen, Oporto June 7, via Halifax Sept. 12, with mdse to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Has had easterly winds and thick weather since leaving Halifax.

Ship Good Hope, Hanson, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. to R. E. Taylor. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and light, variable winds since, with much fog and rain; took a pilot 130 miles E. S. E. of the Highlands from pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Bark Tuisko, (N. G.,) Gerlach, Bremen 45 ds., in ballast and 254 passengers to R. Seidenburg & Co. Had one death and one birth on the passage. Experienced westerly winds up to the Banks, and has had light easterly winds and calms since; on coming into Quarantine, collided with the steamtug Conqueror, and carried away mizzen chains, stove planking, and did other slight damage.

Bark Cordelia, (of New-London,) Delap, Cienfuegos 27 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. and N. E. gales, during which carried away head-gear and lost and split sails.

Bark Strathspey, (of Leith,) Clark, Rotterdam 48 ds., with mdse. to James Edmiston. Has had variable weather with frequent squalls, and lost a whole suit of sails.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Marshall, Milk River, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Excelsior, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Mieneke & Wendt. Had heavy weather the first part of passage; Aug. 28, lat. 49, lon. 35 35, experienced a heavy gale from S. S. W. round to N. W., but received no damage; has since had fine weather.

Brig Romer, Jordan, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Stevens, Milk River, Jam., 17 ds., with logwood and coffee to C. Ludman & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras. Sept. 16, experienced a heavy gale from N. E., and put into Delaware Breakwater for 2 ds.

Schr. Coral Isle, Stubbs, of and from Turks Island 18 ds., with salt and 4 passengers to Calvin B. Knox & Co. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, and had squally weather with light N. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. D. G. Floyd, Weeden, Elizabethport, for Newport.
Schr. Forrest, Thorn, Belfast, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr. Mahaska, Ficket, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. M. M. Pate, Abbott, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Peters & Co.
Schr. James Bliss, Hatch, Bunker, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr. New Regulus, Hallett, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Nellie Burgess, Burgess, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Seneca, Dottridge, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. A. Van Cleaf, Heath, Elizabethport, for Folly Landing.
Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Schr. Wm. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina, Fla., 9 ds., with lumber and naval stores to A. Abbott.
Schr. Chas. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. R. H. Daly, Lambear, Elizabethport, for New-London.
Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.
Schr. Valhalla, Torrey, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.
Schr. John S. Foreman, Morrill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Joseph Potts, Robbins, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.
Schr. S. Hale, Coleman, Woodbridge, for Taunton.
Schr. A. J. Dyer, Bigley, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Frank Maria, Barber, Perth Amboy, for Bangor.
Schr. Whitney Long, Hay, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Union, Layton, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Merwin, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchings, Providence.
Schr. Brave, Snow, Providence.
Schr. J. J. Little, Little, Plymouth, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Isabel, Newman, Hyannis.
Schr. Isabel Tyler, Smith, Yarmouth.
Schr. Flora, Baxter, Yarmouth.
Schr. Alda, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Elizabethport, for Milford.
Schr. Jane, Haskell, Rondout, for Newburyport.
Schr. Starlight, Robinson, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Albert Treat, Sawyer, Newark.
Schr. Belle, Howes, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.
Schr. Fair Wind, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Ninetta, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Sarah S. Tyler, Pratt, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Anna Brown, Harvey, Port Monmouth.
Schr. Escort, Phillips, Bridgeport.
Schr. D. M. Miller, Dayton, Bridgeport.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Pawtucket.
Schr. Ruth S. Hodgdon, Hall, Rockland.
Schr. Sarah Read, Arnold, Portland.

HIGHLANDS, sundown—Wind moderate, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Glasgow; Cella, for London; Napoleon III., for Havre; Guiding Star, for Aspinwall; Borussia and Bienville, for Havana; Perit, for Galveston; Cortes, United States and Victor, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Marmion, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington; Salvor, for Alexandria; Wamsutta, for New-Bedford; ship Dr. Barth, for Hamburg.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 19—Arr. steamers Kensington, from New-Orleans; Norman, from Philadelphia, and Nereus, from New-York; bark Charlie Wood, Gottenburg.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 19—Arr. schrs. A. G. Ireland, from New-York; Watanga, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 19—Sld. steamships Thames and San Salvador, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 19—Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Udola—brig, hence for Havre, 7 ds. out, Sept. 14, lat. 41, lon. 60.

Foreign Ports.

At Milk River, Jam., Aug. 26, schr. Matilda, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 19.—The steamship Virginia, Capt. Thomas, of the National line, from New-York Sept. 5, arrived here this morning and proceeded to Liverpool.

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